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RUFFIANISM IN CONGRESS

A DISGRACEFUL TUMULT IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

GEN. WEAVER DENOUNCES MR. SPARKS AS A LIAR, AND MR. SPARKS SAYS GEN. WEAVER IS A SCOUNDREL—THE ANGRY MEN RUSH FOR EACH OTHER, BUT ARE SEPARATED BY FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—"In the presence of the House of Representatives I denounce you as a liar," and "I denounce you as an unmitigated scoundrel." Such were the expressions employed in the House this afternoon by Messrs. Weaver, of Iowa, and Sparks, of Illinois, in addressing each other, and the offensive words produced a scene of tumult and disorder which has not been excelled by the most disgraceful exhibitions of "plantation manners" that were so frequent in Congress prior to the rebellion. Since the days when Southern bullies terrorized Congress, there have been many disgraceful altercations in the House, in which unparliamentary and offensive language has been hurled by members at each other, but until to-day no instance is known when the disputants madly struggled with those who held them for the privilege of pommeling each other like two common bruisers.

The disturbance arose during a discussion on the Funding bill, a measure from the consideration of which no one would suspect a disgraceful riot could possibly arise. Mr. Wood succeeded, early in the afternoon, in having the bill taken up, and Mr. Gillette, a Greenbacker, of Iowa, opened the debate by reading a long speech against it. Upon concluding, he yielded the remainder of his hour to his colleague, Mr. Weaver, who was the Greenback candidate for President at the late election. Mr. Weaver said he would prefer to take an hour to speak against the bill on a future day, and no one else claiming the floor, Mr. Wood moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill by sections, under the five-minute rule. This irritated Mr. Mills, of Texas, who proceeded, in his peculiarly fervid and boisterous manner, to denounce the "money power," and, in an offensive tone, said Mr. Wood should not permit his interest for Wall-street bankers to lead him so far as to attempt to force a bill of so much importance to a vote, in view of the fact that so many members were absent. To this uncalled-for fling Mr. Wood made a dignified reply: He had no interest in Wall-street bankers. The bill was necessary to sustain the credit and honor of the Government, and it was his duty to urge its passage at the earliest practicable day. It was not sufficient to say that members were not now prepared to speak, nor could delay be urged because certain members were so unmindful of their public duties as to absent themselves from the sessions of the House. Mr. Weaver had said that he would use every parliamentary method to defeat the passage of any refunding bill, and the demand that the bill should be laid aside to give members a chance to prepare speeches was only another device to prevent refunding. If any one desired to speak he was prepared to listen, but would not consent to wait the convenience of members to prepare speeches. Mr. Dunnell came to the defense of Mr. Wood, and commended his course in striving to provide for the funding of maturing bonds, and Speaker Randall, who was on the floor, also came to Mr. Wood's support. After urging the necessity of early action, the Speaker skillfully diverted the angry discussion that was threatened by Messrs. Mills, Bland, and others, who wanted delay, by making an argument on the merits of the general proposition to refund in a low-rate bond; but, unfortunately, his remarks gave rise to a running debate, into which Mr. Weaver was drawn, and thus the ground was prepared for the disgraceful exhibition which terminated the day's proceedings.

Mr. Weaver, by a series of questions from both sides of the House, was encouraged to make the speech which he had previously declined to make, and during his remarks produced from a scrap-book the financial resolutions adopted by the several National Democratic Conventions held since 1868, and showed the great inconsistency of that party on finance and currency. "The Democratic Party," said Mr. Weaver, "has camped regularly upon the same ground vacated by the Republican Party two years before the Democratic tents were pitched." He also produced the financial resolutions of the various State Democratic Conventions, and held them up to like ridicule, and occasionally criticised the position of the Republican Party on financial questions, but gave the party credit for consistently opposing the issue of silver and additional paper money. Mr. Weaver's arraignment of the Democracy was severely truthful, and therefore exasperating to the more irritable of the Democratic members. His defense and explanation of his own Presidential campaign, as the Greenback candidate, showed that he was not only familiar with his subject, but that he possesses far greater ability as a debater and force and courage as a political leader than he has hitherto been credited with. At times a dozen Democratic members would jump to their feet, smarting under his excoriations, to propound questions or to break the force of his arraignment of their party. Mr. Weaver answered all of them good-naturedly, but in most cases with a humorous sarcasm that provoked laughter and applause from the Republican side, thus adding to the irritation of those who persisted in interrupting him.

Finally, Mr. Weaver and Mr. Bland got into a colloquy of a somewhat personal character, into which Mr. Sparks, a member from Illinois, who is noted for pomposity of manner and irritability of temper, unnecessarily intruded himself. During the merriment caused by one of Mr. Weaver's stinging replies to Mr. Bland's questions, Mr. Sparks was heard to say, "That is a falsehood." In the prevailing confusion Mr. Weaver evidently could not determine which of his interlocutors made the offensive remark, and therefore took no notice of it.

When Mr. Weaver had concluded, Mr. Bland obtained the floor and made some very good points against Mr. Weaver's record in and out of the House, as a Greenbacker, and repeated the charges made against him during the Presidential campaign of having a secret understanding with the Republicans for the advantage of the Garfield Electoral ticket. Mr. Weaver attempted several times to correct these damaging allegations, but Mr. Bland refused to yield, and thus Mr. Weaver was forced to wait until he could obtain the floor in his own right. The debate had thus far wandered entirely from the Refunding bill, and the hall of the House bore more resemblance to a mass-meeting than a deliberative assembly. Members clustered about the disputants and freely applauded the points they made against each other, while the Chairman, Mr. Covert, of New-York, lost all control of the House.

When Mr. Bland had concluded his remarks Mr. Weaver again took the floor, and pronounced the allegations that he had proved disloyal to the Greenback Party as false. As he was about concluding his remarks, Mr. Sparks arose, and referring to the episode between himself, Bland, and Weaver, already described, proceeded to make an explanation. He said that the offensive words were the result of a misunderstanding. He did not intend to say that a statement made by Mr. Weaver was false, but that a certain allegation that had been made by some one else was false. Mr. Weaver seemed satisfied with the explanation. Of course it proceeded from a misunderstanding, but in a good-natured manner he cautioned Mr. Sparks against the free use of such terms as "falsehood" and "liar." Many events that occurred in the House of Representatives had necessarily to be overlooked, but it should not be forgotten that "falsehood" and "liar" were regarded in some localities as fighting words, and if those terms were applied to him outside of the House and within reach of his arm, he would strike the man who uttered them. This was delivered without any apparent feeling on Mr. Weaver's part, but it was a palpable hit at Mr. Sparks, who, in a moment of passion, and without the slightest provocation, called Mr. Clymer a liar during a colloquy on the Army bill last Winter.

The applause that greeted Mr. Weaver's reply to Mr. Sparks added to the discomfiture of that gentleman and caused him to lose his temper completely. He made some rejoinder to Mr. Weaver that could not be heard in the gallery because of the confusion, but Mr. Weaver was heard to say, in his usual cool way: "It is all right. You have made an apology. I would not harm a hair of your head; but don't make any mistake about me. My fighting weight is 185 pounds, and my address is Bloomfield, Iowa."

This increased the general merriment and increased Mr. Sparks's anger. Shaking his fist at Mr. Weaver he shouted: "I have a contempt for that man's arm. It can't be used to hurt me. The manner in which he received my explanation shows that he is not a gentleman, a fact of which his conduct in the Presidential campaign has given abundant proof."

At this point, for the first time during the long controversy, Mr. Weaver lost his temper, and replied to Mr. Sparks by saying: "In the presence of the House of Representatives I denounce you as a liar."

This explosion startled the House, which had been silenced by the belligerent attitude of the two principals, and members rushed down the aisles and crowded about them. "And I denounce you as an unmitigated scoundrel," rejoined the irate Sparks.

The two men, during this exchange of compliments, were standing within six or eight feet of each other. Mr. Sparks stood at Mr. Ewing's desk, which is in the front row on the Democratic side, and Mr. Weaver stood on the same side, at the desk of Mr. Carlisle, which is third from the front row on the main aisle. For a moment after Mr. Sparks's retort Mr. Weaver stood motionless, gazing at his burly antagonist, as if selecting an advantageous point for attack. Buttoning his coat, he moved rapidly toward Mr. Sparks, who, in the meantime had sat down. Mr. Weaver arrived almost within arm's reach of his foe before the surrounding members recovered from their astonishment and realized that an actual fight was imminent. As Mr. Weaver drew back his arm to strike he was seized by several members, and at the same time Mr. Sparks, who had hurriedly regained his feet and pushed his chair violently into the aisle, was also seized and firmly held by friends. Both men were in the area in front of the Speaker's desk, struggling to free themselves that they might come together, and while attention was concentrated on the two belligerents a danger was threatening the Illinois member from another direction. Mr. Jones, a Greenbacker of Texas, who sits near Mr. Weaver, bounded into the arena, and pushing through the crowd began to remove his coat, exclaiming: "If there is to be a fight over this, I want to have a hand." Mr. Jones, however, was not allowed to "take a hand," nor was he allowed to remove his coat, several members firmly seizing him and forcing him back to his seat.

At this time the commotion on the floor of the House had the appearance of a mob fight, and from the galleries it looked as though such a termination was inevitable. At least three members were struggling to encounter each other in combat, and at least 50 others were wrestling and shouting to prevent the threatened conflict. Speaker Randall hurriedly resumed the chair, hustling Mr. Covert without ceremony, and at once began a violent tattoo on the desk with his gavel, at the same time shouting for the Sergeant-at-Arms to come forward and restore order. In the midst of the uproar some wag from the rear of the hall shouted: "Trot out the American eagle," referring to the silver mace surmounted by that bird, which is the emblem of the authority of the House when borne by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Finally, Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson made his appearance, bearing the silver mace, and parading with it among the members forced them to be seated, thus quelling the disorder.

A motion was thereupon made to adjourn, but the Speaker said the Committee of the Whole must first formally rise and report to the House. Mr. Covert tremblingly went back to the chair, when Mr. Weaver, who had resumed his place at Mr. Carlisle's desk, claimed his right to the floor. A motion was made that the committee rise, to which Mr. Weaver said: "I will yield for that motion." This was agreed to. The committee thereupon rose, and the Chairman reported that the committee had had the Refunding bill under consideration, but had come to no resolution thereon. The House then adjourned, but many members lingered in the hall for some time, discussing the disgraceful scenes of the day. It is probable that notice will be taken in the House to-morrow of the conduct of the two members who were responsible for the mêlée. Considerable sympathy is expressed on all sides for Mr. Weaver, and while no one defends his conduct, the feeling is general that Mr. Sparks is mainly responsible for the fracas. Mr. Sparks is a man of large physique, and is fully a head taller than Mr. Weaver, who is a man of medium size, with indications of great muscular strength, bodily activity, and personal courage. In disposition he is the opposite of Mr. Sparks, who is blustering and domineering in his manner and cross and irritable toward all who differ with him. His service in the House has been marked by great pretension rather than fair ability, and he is not popular even with his political associates. He is Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and the only man on that committee who is a stranger to military service. It is not likely that there will be any further hostile demonstration on the part of Messrs. Sparks and Weaver.

JUDGE STRONG'S SUCCESSOR.

A LARGE VOTE IN FAVOR OF JUDGE WOODS—CONFIRMATION PREVENTED BY THE LACK OF A QUORUM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A considerable part of the Senate's executive session to-day was consumed in discussing the nomination of Judge William B. Woods, of Georgia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The nomination was brought before the Senate on a favorable report from the Judiciary Committee, but immediately encountered opposition on the ground that this appointment should have been given to a Southerner, and that Judge Woods's nomination, though credited to Georgia, was really an additional and excessive appointment to the Supreme Bench from Ohio, of which State he is a native. It was also contended that Judge Woods is an extreme partisan, and that his appointment is objectionable on that ground. On the other hand, it was argued that he has been a citizen and actual resident of Alabama and Georgia throughout the past 15 years; that his performance of his duties as Circuit Judge for the Southern Circuit has been eminently satisfactory to the Bar and the people of the States therein embraced, and that memorials have been received from the Bar associations of the principal Southern cities strongly urging his confirmation for the Supreme Court. Attention was also directed to the fact that Chief-Justice Waite and Justice Swayne, although appointed from Ohio, are natives, respectively, of Connecticut and Virginia. At the close of the debate a vote was taken on the question of confirmation, and there were only eight votes recorded against it. A motion to reconsider the confirmation was entered, however, and when, after some further discussion, an attempt was made to end the matter by bringing this motion to a final vote, a call for the yeas and nays disclosed the absence of a quorum, and the Senate therefore adjourned at 6 o'clock, leaving the case suspended on the motion to reconsider.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1880.

Mr. Beck introduced to-day in the Senate a bill to repeal all laws which impose taxes on the capital of, and deposits with, banks and bankers, and also repealing the law requiring the use of stamps on bank checks. The bill proposes to repeal so much of section 3,408 of the revised statutes as impose a tax of 1-24 of 1 per cent. per month on the capital and deposits of any person, bank, or association engaged in the banking business. It also repeals section 3,418 of the Revised Statutes, relative to stamps on bank checks and provides that after the passage of the bill no stamp shall be necessary upon any check such as is named in the section repealed.

The committee appointed to report on the general plan of inaugural decorations have concluded their work, and recommended a series of 38 light arches of gas pipes over Pennsylvania-avenue, with appropriate decorations, representing each State in the Union, and the decoration of all the statues in the city. It is proposed, among other decorations for the Executive Mansion, to have about 100 lanterns of different sizes and 100 dozen hotel candles. The citizens will also be requested to illuminate their dwelling, places of business, &c.

The Commissioner of Pensions, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, which was transmitted to the Senate to-day, sets forth the necessity for additional appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Army and Navy pension fund. Commissioner Bentley states that of the $31,475,000 appropriated for Army pensions for the current fiscal year, nearly $26,000,000 had been drawn from the Treasury and paid to pensioners up to Dec. 1, and of the $575,000 appropriated for Navy pensions $570,000 had been drawn up to the same date. He estimates that additional appropriations for the pensions of the current year will be required as follows: For Army invalids, &c., $17,694,031; Navy invalids, $560,274; further appropriations for fees of examining surgeons, $30,000, making the total additional appropriation called for, $18,282,305.

A CRIME TERRIBLY PUNISHED.

A FAMILY ROBBED AND BURNED—ONE OF THE MURDERERS BURNED BY HIS CAPTORS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 21.—A special from Tupelo, Miss., a station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, gives the following account of a most horrible crime committed in the northern portion of Monroe County, Miss., last Saturday night. The details are as follows: Mr. Brown Riding, whose family consisted of his wife and a daughter 2 years old, on Saturday night permitted two men, giving the name of Miller, to stay all night at his house. They occupied a bed in the same room with the family, it being the only one in which there was a fireplace. About 11 o'clock flames from the little cottage attracted the neighbors, who found the house so far consumed that nothing could be done to save it. It was thought the family had gone away for the night, but the charred bodies of the three members were found in the débris. An investigation developed the above facts, and search was at once made for the two men. It was found they had separated, one going toward Aberdeen and the other in the direction of Tupelo. The posse that went toward Aberdeen was successful in finding a man hid in a field, six miles from that place. He was returned to the scene, where he told the following story: "We wanted money. We were permitted to remain over night, and we lay awake after retiring until the heavy breathing of the family satisfied us of their slumbers, when we arose, chloroformed them, rifled the house of valuables, consisting of $27, a watch, a suit of clothes, and a pair of boots. Then we scattered cotton saturated with coal-oil over the floor and on the bed, and set fire to it and left."

The crowd was composed of 25 resolute men, who determined that the villain should be punished with his own weapon, they pinioned him, arranged pine splinters around him, and, having dispensed with the use of chloroform, set them afire. Diligent search is being made for the other man, who will doubtless share the same fate if caught.

TROUBLE IN THE GRAIN TRADE.

ALMOST A PANIC IN CHICAGO—A SUSPENSION IN ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Prices on 'Change took another downward whirl to-day, wheat declining nearly 3 cents, corn 1 cent, oats ½ cent, rye ½ cent, barley 3 cents, pork 15 to 20 cents, and lard 5 to 10 cents. This heavy and determined break coming on top of yesterday's decline and the steady fall of the past two weeks caused much nervousness, and at times the feeling was quite panicky. There were scores of rumors afloat affecting the standing of some of the smaller commission firms, but most of them were without foundation. As far as is known at present, the only firms which have suspended are Gardner, Stone & Co. and J. S. Taylor. Their statements cannot be obtained, but friends say they will settle up in full or part and continue business. The liabilities are probably small in both cases. Mr. Gardner, who is an ex-Governor of Massachusetts, was very reticent in giving information regarding the standing of the firm. He said he supposed the liabilities were in the neighborhood of $100,000; that the largest debtors to the firm were in the East, especially in Boston, and it was in consequence of their failing to respond to calls for margins that the firm was compelled to suspend. In speculating, both Mr. Gardner and the firm were long on the market.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—It is reported on 'Change this noon that the commission house of Nanson, Barthalow & Co. has failed. The firm is one of the oldest, and held a prominent position both as a receiving and as a speculative firm, handling very large amounts of consigned grain, and trading heavily in futures for customers. For some time past they have been "long" for their customers, and have also held a large amount of cash grain in store. The late decline in wheat is the immediate cause of their suspension. Their customers not responding to calls for margins, they held on to the contracts themselves until the amount became so great that they concluded to suspend. The amount involved, as nearly as can be ascertained now, is about $80,000. Mr. Barthalow says there is no doubt of the firm being able to pay every dollar it owes. His own property, he says, is unincumbered, and the firm's property is in the same condition, and is more than ample to meet all liabilities. Very generous offers of assistance were made by friends, but the firm considered it best to suspend. The effect upon the wheat market was very demoralizing, and large amounts were thrown on the market at a heavy decline. Cash wheat fell about 3 cents and futures about 2 cents, but before the close there was a reaction and a partial recovery, some deals being made at nearly the opening prices.

THE HARWOOD SUSPENSION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 21.—The Harwood sale, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed until Jan. 3, as anticipated, in the District Court here. There have recently been entered suits of greater or less degree in garnishee and other processes, but it is only fair to presume that all such will be adjusted without serious delay. In the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul the case of Kings and others against N. B. Harwood & Co. still hangs fire. Several days ago a motion was filed to dismiss, and it was announced that the motion was granted. This was incorrect. The motion was heard by Judges McCrary and Nelson to-day, and was denied, and an order was made which requires Harwood to make disclosure to the Referee appointed in the case as to the disposition of his property. Judge Nelson delivered the opinion of the court orally.

A MURDERER'S WEDDING.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 21.—George W. Petway, charged with the murder of James Farriss, a member of Coup's circus, was married this afternoon here to Miss Jeanna Bibo, a lady of education, refinement, and wealth. Petway was recently released on bail from jail, where he had been confined since last Summer for the murder of Farriss. He will be tried at the next term of the Criminal Court, and, from the evidence adduced at the last term of the court, he will, in all probability, be adjudged guilty.

PLANS OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The Trustees of Cornell University, at a recent meeting, appropriated $100,000 to increase the facilities for instruction, as follows: For the building and equipment of a physical department, $50,000; for the building and equipments of veterinary and anatomical departments, $10,000; for a greenhouse and other equipment for a botanical department, $10,000; for the library, $20,000; for the civil engineering and other departments, $10,000. J. Burkett Webb, who is now in Europe, was appointed Professor of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Mechanics.

THE INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD-MATCH.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Vignaux-Slosson billiard-match was resumed this evening. Vignaux replaced the balls where they were at the close of the play yesterday, and made a run of 59. Slosson, catching up the points lost yesterday, reached 1,200, leaving Vignaux with 1,050. The match was then adjourned until to-morrow night.

MARIE ROZE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—Mme. Marie Rôze appeared here to-night in "Aida," in the presence of a crowded house. She was accorded an enthusiastic reception, and she was warmly applauded throughout the opera. Mme. Rôze leaves for Louisville to-morrow.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE DESPERATE POLICY OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

LAWLESSNESS STILL ON THE INCREASE—A TENANT FARMER MURDERED—MORE TROOPS ORDERED TO IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—An enthusiastic demonstration by Orangemen and Protestant farmers took place yesterday at Coleraim, County Londondery, at which resolutions were passed energetically denouncing the Land League agitation and the inaction of the Government relative to affairs in Ireland.

A tenant farmer named Mullen, while returning from the Ballinrobe Market last night, was fired upon by six men concealed behind a wall on the road to Hollymount. He died immediately, all the bullets taking effect. It is thought that the murder originated in a land dispute. The wife of the murdered man has been arrested.

The London correspondent of a Leeds paper says: "The Government intend to move in Parliament for a select committee to inquire into the organization and working of the Irish constabulary."

The Marquis of Lansdowne, one of the heaviest Irish land owners, has abandoned his intention of spending the Winter in Ireland in consequence of the condition of the country.

At the meeting of the Land League at Dublin the contributions of Mr. Bence-Jones to the English press were denounced as slanders. Mr. Davitt stated that if the Government prohibited all League meetings, the Executive would summon its branches to meet every fortnight, and as that would mean 400 meetings every second week, it would be interesting to calculate how many troops would be required to suppress those gatherings.

A dispatch from Dublin says whether the murder of Mullen was an agrarian outrage or not, it illustrates the state of the country of which advantage may be taken to further the ends of private malice.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—The *Gazette* declares that County Limerick is in a disturbed state, requiring additional Police. The murder of Mullen was not an agrarian affair, but was merely owing to a quarrel between Mullen and his wife.

Subpoenas for witnesses have been issued on both sides in the case of the traversers.

The Scots Guards arrived to-day. There was no demonstration.

At the weekly meeting of the Land League, Mr. Davitt stated distinctly that they did not wish any one to join the League except at their own free will.

CORK, Dec. 21.—Judge Fitzgerald, closing the assizes to-day, said lawlessness had not diminished since the assizes began. He had received four threatening letters during the assizes.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A battalion of foot has been ordered to get ready to proceed to Ireland from Aldershot.

THE GREEK ARBITRATION SCHEME.

SERIOUS DISCUSSION OF THE MATTER—HOW THE PLAN CAME TO BE PROPOSED.

VIENNA, Dec. 21.—The Government has received a communication from the French Government proposing arbitration of the Greek frontier question.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The *Agence Russe* says it doubts the feasibility of arbitration in view of the firm resolution of Greece to insist on the execution of the decision of Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A correspondent at Berlin, discussing the article of the *North German Gazette* yesterday, avowing that Germany has declared her readiness to acquiesce in the proposal for European arbitration of the Greek question, provided the other powers assent thereto, says: "The mind of Germany in the matter is now plain, and there can be little doubt that her resolution is either derived from or shared by Austria."

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The arbitration scheme will not be submitted to the other powers until Germany and Austria come to a decision. It is reported here that the project was elaborated by Prince Bismarck, Count de St. Vallier, and Prince von Hohenlohe during their recent conference at Friedrichsruhe. It is understood that Germany and Austria, whose joint decision will probably be communicated to France in a few days, have already so far come to an agreement with France that no proposal for ultimate coercion will be entertained.

It is now stated that Count von Hatzfeldt will not assume the position of Prince Bismarck's representative even next Summer, and that Count Limburg Stirum will continue to act as representative.

THE ENGLISH TELEPHONE CASE.

THE GOVERNMENT READY TO ESTABLISH TELEPHONIC INTERCOMMUNICATION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The General Post Office has issued a notice stating that it is prepared to establish in any town telephonic intercommunication, at the same time holding itself ready to make arrangements for the establishment or continuance of systems of intercommunication introduced by existing private companies.

The *Times*, in an editorial article on the telephone case—which was decided yesterday against the Edison Company—says: "On all the technical questions at issue in the telephone case, the Government is so obviously right that it is difficult to conceive on what grounds the company intend to rest their appeal. For all practical purposes the controversy may be considered to be decided. Postmaster-General Fawcett may be trusted to use the monopoly with the least possible injury to the public. Still, it may be confidently predicted that if telephonic communication be suffered to fall under the control of the General Post Office it will not only be enhanced in cost, but will languish as a scientific discovery. The decisions of the courts on the subject should be submitted to the revision of Parliament. It might be the better policy at once to write off the purchase of telegraphs at a loss rather than to increase the cost of communication by seeking to include the telephone in the bargain."

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

A NEW PLOT TO KILL THE CZAR—THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The *Herald* states that before the Czar left Livadia the Police found a newly dug tunnel running from a barn near the railway. The owner of the barn, who has a son exiled in Siberia, shot himself on the discovery being made.

MOSCOW, Dec. 21.—The University authorities have resolved, in consequence of the agitation among the students, and in view of the approach of the holidays, to suspend all lectures.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg says: "As far as I can learn, the rumors of the proposed creation of a Supreme Council to settle all questions except those of peace and war, and the proposed Regency, have not at present the least foundation. A change in the Presidency of the existing Council of State is fully expected, either at the beginning of the new year or possibly within six months, at the desire of the Czarewitch."

TRANSVAAL AND NATAL WARS.

A SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS—THE BRITISH FORCES NOW IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial article this morning, says: "Beside the dragging war in Basuto-land, to which the Colonial Government may have, at any moment, to confess itself unequal, we are now confronted with the danger of organized disaffection among the Boers. It is probable, however, that the appearance of British troops at Heidelberg will be followed by the dispersion of the Boers to their homes. The present garrison in the Transvaal is composed of two regiments of foot and a battalion of rifles. At Natal there is a fine, trustworthy force of Natal mounted rifles. There are two troops of dragoons also at Natal. The Transvaal and Natal have also forces of artillery. We understand that Sir George Pomeroy Colley is advancing into the Transvaal with a force of artillery and infantry from Natal. We believe there is no reason to doubt that the Government of the Transvaal is provided with a sufficient force to encounter opposition. The Cape Government has not yet made any application for Imperial troops."

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Durban reports that the Boers have stopped the down mails at Heidelberg and opened official letters. The whole Boer Army is near Heidelberg. An action is reported to have occurred at Potchefstroom, but no particulars have been received. British troops have arrived at Standerton.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—M. Mir (Republican) intends to question the Government in the Chamber of Deputies in regard to the commercial relations between France and Canada. He desires the Dominion to be invited to benefit under the provisions of the Anglo-French treaty of commerce.

ROME, Dec. 21.—At to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Zanardelli presented the committee's report upon the Electoral Reform bill. The discussion on the bill will, therefore, begin after the Christmas recess. It proposes to establish *scrutin de liste*, and to confer the franchise upon all who have undergone a primary education, or who know how to read and write, and who pay taxes to the amount of 20 lire yearly. This would increase the number of voters by 1,400,000.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Lord Penzance to-day passed sentence of deprivation against the Rev. Mr. De La Bère, Vicar of Pestbury—who has contemptuously disobeyed the previous order of the Court of Arches—suspending him for six months for ritualistic practices.

The Government are expecting to receive the request of the Marquis of Ripon, Governor-General of India, to be relieved from office, as he fears his inability to shake off the Indian fever, of which he has been ill, without returning to Europe.

A Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "According to intelligence from Roumelia, Aleko Pasha, the Governor General, insists on the number of foreign officers in the Roumelian service being reduced by one-fifth. A project is being drawn up for reducing the Militia force by one-half, the people's sympathies with Russia and the tendency for a union with Bulgaria becoming less pronounced."

Mrs. Susan Willis Fletcher, accused of defrauding Juliet A. Davies of valuables by means of pretended Spiritual communications, was again before the Bow-Street Police Court to-day. The hearing of the case was again adjourned, and Mrs. Fletcher was admitted to bail. During the proceedings Mr. St. John Wontner, Solicitor of the Treasury, stated that the Treasury proposed to proceed against the accused on the charge of conspiracy, and that warrants for conspiracy were out against John William Fletcher, the defendant's husband, and Col. Morton, one of the principal witnesses for the defense.

THE BUFFALO COLLECTORSHIP.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21.—Republican politicians here were thrown into a state of much excitement to-day by the intelligence of the nomination of Rodney W. Daniels to succeed Major John Tyler as Collector of this port. It is most decidedly an anti-machine appointment. If confirmed it simply restores Mr. Daniels to the position from which he was removed by President Grant previous to his retirement. There had been two candidates besides Mr. Daniels in the field. Deputy Postmaster Charles A. Gould was backed by the commercial and Conkling interests. Major Tyler's reappointment was desired by James N. Matthews, of the *Express*. While neither of these candidates had reason to expect favor at the hands of President Hayes, they had not, however, seriously contemplated the possibility of his asserting himself, and generally believed that the appointment would be allowed to drift over to the incoming Administration. Mr. Daniels's appointment caused them no little chagrin. Their Republican opponents do not hesitate to exhibit exultation. They feel sanguine that this first card in the new deal is one that will strengthen the chances of the Hon. Sherman S. Rogers for the Senatorship. Mr. Daniels feels confident that his nomination will be confirmed by the Senate, and that Gen. Garfield will not disturb him, at least not until his term of office expires.

MATERIAL FOR A DEMOCRATIC LIE.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Dec. 21.—A stranger arrived here a few days ago, and registered at the American House as A. P. Hinman, of New-York. Since then he has been very busy in the adjoining town of Fairfield, ostensibly collecting materials for a biography of Vice-President-elect Arthur. He has privately stated to leading Democratic citizens, however, that he is employed by the Democratic National Committee to obtain evidence to show that Gen. Arthur is an unnaturalized foreigner. He claims to have discovered that Gen. Arthur was born in Canada, instead of Fairfield; that his name is Chester Allen instead of Chester Abell; that he was 50 years old in July instead of October, as has been stated, and generally that he is an alien and ineligible to the office of Vice-President.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 21.—A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature from Allegheny County to-night unanimously determined to present the name of Harry W. Oliver for United States Senator.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Eight of the crew of the British bark Nile, Capt. Dixon, from Quebec for Cardiff, which capsized at sea Nov. 22, were drowned, including the master and second mate, and two of the men died after they were rescued.

The British bark Goshawk, from Dundee, bound to New-Orleans, is ashore at Lowland Point. The crew has been rescued. Part of the cabin furniture has been picked up.

The British brig Lady Milton, Capt. McRae, at Queenstown, from Charlottetown Nov. 18, had her decks swept by the sea and lost bulwarks. Her cargo is damaged.

The British brig Isabel, Capt. McLeod, (probably from Charlottetown,) lost jib-boom and boats, and is leaky. Her cargo is damaged.

The American bark Azorean, Capt. Davis, from New-Bedford Nov. 28, for Fayal, was driven ashore and wrecked at Fayal on Dec. 11, having been dismasted. All except one of the crew were saved.

The Norwegian bark Charles Bal, Capt. Stein, from New-York for Queenstown, before reported ashore at Emsharn, has floated.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Capt. Richard Murphy, of the schooner D. J. Adams, now at Commercial Wharf, reports that 16 miles east-south-east of Chatham he was boarded by the Captain of the bark Fearless, of St. John, Newfoundland, 40 days from Brattle Harbor, Labrador, bound to New-York City, with two sets of sails gone, her bulwarks stove, her foretop gallantmast gone, and leaking badly. The crew had been living on salt herring for eight days. Capt. Murphy furnished eight days' stock of provisions and parted company.

FILLING THE ICE-HOUSES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The ice harvest is in progress at all points on the Hudson north of Catskill, and the ice being housed is 10 inches thick and of excellent quality. The houses are about one-third full. The harvest this side of Catskill will commence next week, and it is expected nearly 400,000 tons will be housed by the middle of January.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—John Leary, a watchman on a wharf, built a charcoal fire in his cabin, and was overcome by the fumes and fell asleep. His cabin caught fire and he was burned to death.

TRENTON, Dec. 21.—Peter Clagston, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was thrown from a freight train near the Clinton-street depot this morning by being struck by a "tell-tale," or signal, to warn brakesmen and others of the proximity of bridges, and had one of his legs broken near the ankle.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 21.—An unknown man, about 45 years of age, was struck by the cars on the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad near this city on Monday afternoon. His skull was fractured, and he died within a few hours.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Capt. John H. Fields, of Saugerties, was caught by his clothing on a revolving shaft in his saw mill this afternoon, and was almost instantly killed. The bones protruded from his clothing.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Jessie Smith was arrested at Oneida this morning, on the charge of poisoning Hiram Vedder, a hotel-keeper of North Bay, Oneida County, with whom she has been living as his wife for some time. Vedder died suddenly Thursday night. On the following day proceedings to test his sanity were to begin. Whether his death was the result of suicide or the criminal administration of poison has been debated by the community and the officers of the law, but District Attorney Barnett has now found sufficient grounds for the woman's arrest.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—A special from Fort Smith, Ark., reports the murder, last Saturday, of Dr. W. L. Cothey, of Alma, Ark., by a laborer named Bland, in a cotton-field. The murderer has not been arrested.

MILFORD, Penn., Dec. 21.—Thomas Burns, Sr., 58 years old, who, a few days ago, was arrested, charged with shooting and killing, on Nov. 19, his son Thomas, 33 years old, at Paupack, Pike County, was indicted by the Grand Jury here this afternoon. His trial will take place at the February session of the Pike County court.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Dec. 21.—Mrs. Archer Paul Davis, who, with her husband, the notorious abortionist, was condemned to death in Toronto several years ago for the murder Jeannie Gilmour, but whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life, has been pardoned and set at liberty.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Burglars broke into the depot of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad at Chester last night. They tore a side from the office and removed the safe to a neighboring field, where they forced it open and secured $80. The thieves escaped.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The case of T. Henry Perkins, the broker who was arrested yesterday, charged with unlawfully disposing of securities, was called up in the Municipal Court to-day. An investigation seemed to show no fraud in the case, which was continued until Tuesday next, bail being reduced from $25,000 to $1,000.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, Dec. 21.—William Whale was arrested here to-day on suspicion of being concerned in the recent robbery of the Treasury of Euphemia township, when $5,000 were stolen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 21.—A private letter from Hawesville gives the particulars of a tragedy which occurred there on Saturday. Charles McAdams shot and instantly killed Philip Rial at the house of C. J. Sterritt, editor of the *Plain Dealer*. Rial commenced the affray by firing at McAdams with a pistol, when the latter replied with a shot-gun, with instantaneous fatal result. Both men were young, well known, and highly connected, and the excitement over the affair ran at fever heat. McAdams's brother married Rial's sister, and it is said some remarks by McAdams about Rial's sister caused the resentment of Rial, and a fatal encounter was the result.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

WORK IN THE SOUTH-WEST—READING ROAD MATTERS—A SAN DOMINGO LINE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Dallas, Texas, says: "Gen. G. M. Dodge, President of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and Chief Engineer Washburn passed through here to Shreveport to-night. Operations will be immediately commenced on the New-Orleans and Pacific Road. All the grading is done except about 75 miles, and the track laying from both ends will begin by Jan. 1. Gen. Dodge also says the south-east extension of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road from Greenville to Minola is now in course of location. The track laying will begin within 30 days, and trains be run to Minola by May 1, 1881, at latest. The track on the Texas Pacific extension is going down at the rate of a mile per day, and has almost reached the Taylor County line. The grade is now completed 300 miles west of Fort Worth."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at their meeting this afternoon, took up the complaint of holders of improvement bonds of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, the interest on which they have announced would be paid at 5 per cent., instead of the full rate agreed upon under the terms of contract. No definite action was taken, as the Receivers assert the Schuylkill Navigation bonds must be considered in the same light as other obligations of the bankrupt company.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—Advices from San Domingo say that the work on the railroad between Santiago and Samana, commenced in November last year, has been stopped because of the failure of S. F. Wilson, owner of three-quarters of the shares.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 21.—W. A. Smithers, President of the Memphis, Paducah and Northern Railroad Company, was to-day appointed Receiver of the road by Judge Hammond, of the Federal court. Mr. Smithers represents the interests of Dutch capitalists, who hold a majority of the first mortgage bonds. The bill to foreclose the mortgage is still pending. The road will probably be sold within the next 90 days. The bondholders represented by Mr. Smithers promise to complete the unfinished gap of 53 miles of road within a year if they secure its possession.

SANTA FÉ, New-Mexico, Dec. 21.—The Texas, Santa Fé and Northern Railroad Company, recently chartered under the laws of New-Mexico with a capital of $12,000,000, elected to-day Charles J. Lowry, of New-York, President; Bernard Seligman, Vice-President; Charles H. Gildersleeve, Secretary, and Lehman Spiegelberg, Treasurer, and passed resolutions to contract at once the San Juan division so as to have an immediate connection with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad for the transfer of freight and passengers. The new road proceeds from Santa Fé northward to Salt Lake City by the valleys of the Chama and San Juan, and southward through Bonanza City, the coal fields of the Pecos Valley, and Texas, to the Gulf at Corpus Christi, with a branch to Colorado east of the Raton Pass and one to Albuquerque. The road will be narrow gauge, and will connect with the Texas narrow gauge now building toward Presidio del Norte.

INDIAN TERRITORY RAIDERS.

CALDWELL, Kan., Dec. 21.—Col. R. J. Dodge, who has been in command at Cantonment Post, 90 miles south-west of this place, arrived last evening on his way to Washington to report to Gen. Sherman, on whose staff he will serve as aide-de-camp. He expressed himself as decidedly in favor of the opening of Oklahoma to settlement at an early day, and assigning the Indians their land in severalty as pointed out by the President. The settlement, however, should be made according to law. Major Randall denies the report that he said he would turn the Indians on the settlers. He said the Indians might turn on the settlers if they tried to force their way in against the military. The Major said he regretted he had to keep them out. He much preferred to escort them in if he had orders. The colonists express indignation at being put in the attitude of raiders or law-breakers. They claim that the land they propose settling was ceded to the Government in 1866. The Oklahoma district is bounded on the east by the Fox and Pottawottomie Reservation, on the north by the Cherokee strip, on the west by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, and on the south by the Chickasaw Reservation, and is free from Indian title or occupancy, and under the law of 1841 they have a right to settle, and they are greatly wronged by military interferences. Secret meetings were held by the colony leaders yesterday, but nothing can be ascertained of their action. It is said that the food question was prominently before the meeting.

The weather is very cold and the wind severe. The settlers remain in camp, and they will not return home until they go to Oklahoma. They claim that 200 wagons are ready to join them. They are receiving supplies and say they will start into the Territory and let the soldiers shoot down their horses.

MR. TALMAGE'S CONTRACT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The *Times* will to-morrow publish the report of an interview with Gen. Howard, of the *Advance*, concerning the contract alleged to have been made by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage to work for the *Advance*, while he was still employed on the *Christian at Work*. Gen. Howard admits that there was such a contract, and that he had a duplicate copy of it. He refused to give its contents, but says it was understood, when the contract was entered into, that the *Christian at Work* was going out of existence, but if it continued, Mr. Talmage's contract with the *Advance* should fall through.

NAIL TRADE DISCUSSIONS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 21.—The Western Nail Association held a special meeting this morning, at which all parts of the country were fully represented. After a discussion of the state of the trade and the prospects for the future, a $2 85 card was unanimously adopted. While this is the same as the nominal card, it is really an advance, and it is thought that it will be maintained.

PILGRIMS HELD IN HONOR

BROOKLYN NEW-ENGLANDERS GIVE THEIR FIRST DINNER.

FOUNDING A SOCIETY SIMILAR TO THE ONE FAMOUS IN NEW-YORK—GEN. GRANT AND PRESIDENT HAYES AMONG THE GUESTS—DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS.

More than 250 gentlemen sat down to the tables spread by Delmonico in the assembly rooms of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last evening, the occasion being the first annual dinner and festival of the New-England Society of Brooklyn. The guests assembled in the art reception rooms, adjoining, at 6 o'clock, and spent some time in examining the pictures and becoming better acquainted. Gen. Grant arrived early, and taking his position in one of the small rooms, held a reception. Nearly everybody present pushed forward to shake hands with him, and for some time the entrance to the little room was blocked. Secretary Evarts was the next eminent guest to arrive, and then soon afterward came President Hayes, who took Gen. Grant's old place in the small room and shook hands with everybody. Gen. Grant took his place in the line, and was duly presented to the President. At 7 o'clock the large doors were thrown open, and the guests took their seats at eight long tables. At a raised table, at the head of the room, was the Hon. B. D. Silliman, President of the society. Upon his right sat President Hayes, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Slocum, President Chadbourne, of Williams College, Joseph H. Choate, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the Hon. C. E. Pratt, and the Hon. John W. Hunter. Upon President Silliman's left were Gen. Grant, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Hon. William M. Evarts, President Porter, of Yale College; the Rev. A. P. Putnam, Mr. A. A. Low, the Hon. J. M. Van Cott, the Hon. S. B. Chittenden, and the Hon. S. L. Woodford. The large room was very brilliantly lighted and decorated in the simplest possible manner, the ornaments being only flags and bannerets and the coats of arms of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, and Connecticut. Each table was lighted with wax tapers, and bore the initials of the society, N. E. S. The floral decorations were not profuse but very beautiful. The gentlemen who sat at the tables, not including those at the President's table, whose names have already been given, were as follows:

James A. Cowing,	J. P. Wallace,	H. G. Reeve,
H. W. Cowing,	Geo. F. Pentecost,	R. H. Huntley,
Henry Earle,	Geo. H. Heaths,	J. N. Smith,
A. B. Hart,	A. Woodruff,	J. A. Green,
R. C. Ward,	James K. Cowing,	T. H. Spelman,
Wm. R. Sprague,	Walter J. Cowing,	Mr. Taylor,
Byron W. Clark,	H. S. Hart,	F. E. Taylor,
L. W. Manchester,	Wm. C. Kellogg,	W. H. Thayer,
Julius Davenport,	N. G. Carman, Sr.,	N. G. Carman, Jr.,
I. H. Cary, Jr.,	John Winslow,	E. H. R. Lyman,
S. V. Lowell,	Charles Requa,	L. L. Benedict,
H. B. Durkee,	E. H. Arnold,	Edwin Beed,
J. G. Johnson,	David Buffum,	W. H. Whittemore,
L. A. Lewis,	B. F. Leighton,	J. J. Spooner,
H. E. Pierrepont,	C. W. Bangs,	B. E. Valentine,
Charles R. West,	T. S. Moore,	M. W. Robinson,
A. M. White,	T. H. Bodman,	J. M. Leavitt,
William Coit,	Henry Sanger,	W. T. Hatch,
A. J. Lyman,	J. G. Low,	Gordon L. Ford,
A. Storrs,	Amos Robbins,	Wm. C. De Witt,
Benj. F. Tracy,	S. T. Stranahan,	Charles Storrs,
Mr. Procter,	E. C. Hine,	A. P. Hayden,
William Bassett,	John Claflin,	S. M. Gladwin,
Eli Robbins,	Wm. Richardson,	Thomas Kinsella,
C. B. Davenport,	J. B. Hutchinson,	H. B. Claflin,
Edwin Atkins,	W. G. Creamer,	W. P. Libby,
Philander Shaw,	C. M. Pratt,	Charles Pratt,
Alanson Trask,	Samuel Crowell,	J. C. Smith,
Geo. M. Vanderlip,	H. H. Lamport,	George T. Hope,
G. H. Prentiss,	C. E. Staples,	S. J. Edwards,
B. F. Blair,	M. Snow,	A. J. Perry,
R. P. Lee,	W. H. Waring,	I. Richardson,
W. C. Dunton,	A. C. Barnes,	T. R. McLeod,
John L. Hill,	R. L. Wheeler,	Joseph Lyman,
H. C. Du Val,	F. C. Prindle,	E. M. Low,
H. W. Maxwell,	Aaron Claflin,	A. T. White,
L. A. Fish,	J. H. Frothingham,	J. P. Robinson,
R. J. Kimball,	Henry Sheldon,	William A. Brown,
N. W. T. Hatch,	R. W. Ropes,	H. D. Brookman,
A. C. Ives,	H. E. Sheldon,	J. N. Brookman,
D. L. Northrup,	Ripley Ropes,	James W. Elwell,
A. Norton,	James S. Bailey,	L. A. Parsons,
John Norton,	S. B. Chittenden, Jr.,	Wm. C. Gardner,
Wm. R. Sheldon,	James R. Vail, Jr.,	John A. Tweedy,
C. C. Dike,	A. H. Watson,	C. F. Lawrence,
Mr. Burnham,	E. E. Eames,	Dean Sage,
L. S. Burnham,	D. S. Babcock,	A. R. Hall,
Wm. C. Kingsley,	G. G. Reynolds,	S. Condit,
S. W. Battershall,	L. M. Swan,	M. N. Packard,
Harry E. Dodge,	A. E. Lamb,	Darwin R. James,
D. S. Hines,	John Sloane,	N. H. Clement,
William Hester,	J. F. Pierce,	O. E. Bright,
E. Spicer,	H. D. Polhemus,	J. A. Buckingham,
G. N. Wilcox,	Mr. Sage,	Austin Corbin,
J. Lester Keep,	Chas. H. Wheeler,	H. W. Hunt,
A. S. Wheeler,	J. O. Adams,	J. W. Sedgwick,
W. W. Kenyon,	G. M. Olcott,	Abraham Lott,
C. A. Brownell,	Mr. Parsons,	J. W. Hutchinson,
George C. Milln,	F. O. Pierce,	Richard Lacy,
Charles Parsons,	E. W. Crowell,	F. A. Colton,
I. Allen Whitman,	W. R. Leonard,	J. D. Wilcox,
Joseph E. Brown,	R. S. Barnes,	J. R. Hall,
J. S. Stanton,	J. C. Barnes,	M. S. Beach,
W. C. Ford,	H. P. Beebe,	A. H. Doty,
Amos F. Learned,	Jesse Johnson,	William H. Lyon,
S. H. Smith,	Mr. Collins,	Richard Arnold,
H. A. Claflin,	E. A. Phelps,	George Rice,
A. Mathewson,	James How,	E. A. Doty,
Marcus P. Bestow,	J. W. Chadwick,	E. A. Seccomb,
H. L. Judd,	James S. Noyes,	S. N. Penfield,
S. P. Pope,	J. W. Frothingham,	John Roach,
Thomas White,	John F. Henry,	P. W. Gallaudet,
F. L. Eames,	W. C. Bryant,	H. F. Noyes,
J. J. Walton,	Junius Gridley,	Erastus Beadle,
Charles Dennis,	Charles Claghorn,	E. F. Knowlton,
Edwin Packard,	M. B. Washburn,	R. S. Roberts,
G. P. Stockwell,	Chas. J. Lowery,	George H. Fisher,
A. S. Barnes	Samuel McLean,	W. D. L. Barnes.

The Rev. Dr. Putnam asked a blessing in a very few words, and the guests then began to eat. One of the most noticeable things about the bill of fare was its being printed entirely in English. This did not detract a whit from the interest with which it was studied. Immediately after the dinner President Silliman rapped for order, the hour being 9:30, and delivered the opening address to the society, in which he took occasion to congratulate the members on the distinguished guests who honored them with their presence. He spoke about 10 minutes, and paid a tribute to the heroic lives and public and social virtues of the Pilgrim fathers, whose struggle for the principles of truth, justice, and equality was the beginning of the system of constitutional liberty, and social and religious, which the people of this great Nation now enjoyed as the common heritage of all. He announced as the first toast of the evening "The President of the United States," and said: "We are honored by the presence of an illustrious descendent of New-England, the chief magistrate of the Nation. [Cheers.] He is about retiring from his high position, with the admiration and gratitude of the people for the pure principles, steady will, and firm purpose with which he has administered the Government, preserved its honor, and secured its prosperity." The company rose and drank the toast standing, amid cheers and clappings of hands. When the applause had subsided, President Hayes said:

PRESIDENT HAYES'S SPEECH.

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY: We have often heard the phrase—"New-England ideas." It is said, and I think said truly, that those ideas have a large and growing influence in shaping the affairs of the people of the United States. The principles referred to in this phrase it is not meant, I suppose, are peculiar to New-England, but merely that in New-England they are generally accepted, and perhaps there they had their first practical illustration. Those ideas, those principles, generally termed New-England ideas and New-England principles, it seems to me have had much to do with that prosperity we are now enjoying, and about which, perhaps, we are yet to be too boastful, but for which it is certain we cannot be too grateful. [Applause.] The subject of New-England ideas is altogether too large a one for me, or for anybody, to discuss this evening. If it was to be done at length, in protracted speaking, we have our friends here, people who have a reputation, and who have capacity in that way—my friend Mr. Evarts, for example, [applause,] and Mr. Beecher, [increased and enthusiastic applause,] and I am confident that I shall be excused for naming in this connection, more than all, our friend Gen. Grant. [Tremendous applause.] Leaving, then, to them the discussion of the large topic, I must content myself with the humble duty of merely naming the New-England ideas to which I refer. New-England believes that every man and woman under the law ought to have an equal chance and an equal hope with every other man and woman. [Applause.] It believes that in a country where that is done individuals and society will have their highest development and the largest allotment of human happiness. [Applause.]

New-England believes that those equal rights can be best secured in a country where every child is provided with the means of education. [Applause.] New-England believes that the road, the only road, the sure road, to unquestioned credit and a sound financial condition is the exact and punctual fulfillment of every pecuniary obligation, public and private, [applause,] according to its letter and spirit. [Renewed applause.] New-England believes in the home, and in the virtues that make home happy, [applause,] and New-England will tolerate so far as depends on her, no institution and no practice, in any State or Territory, which is inconsistent with the sacredness of the family relation. [Hearty applause.] New-England cherishes the sentiment of nationality, and believes in a general Government strong enough to maintain its authority, to enforce the laws, and to preserve and perpetuate the Nation. [Applause.] Now, with these New-England ideas everywhere accepted and received and prevailing, and represented with just and equal laws, administered under the watchful eyes of educated voters, with honesty in all money transactions, with the New-England home and the New-England family as the foundation of society, with national sentiment prevailing everywhere in the country, we shall not lack that remaining crown of New-England life which lends to every peopled landscape its chief interest and glory—the spires, pointing to heaven, that tell to every man who sees them that the descendants of the Pilgrims still hold to and cherish and love that which brought their fathers here to this continent, which they here sought and which they here found—freedom to worship God."

Long continued applause greeted the President as

he took his seat, with cries of "Good! good!" and "three cheers for President Hayes of Ohio," which were proposed by a member of the society. The Chairman again rapped for order, and said it gave him pleasure to announce the next toast, in honor of another distinguished American, whose name was familiar and honored throughout the world, and whose pre-eminent services had endeared him to his countrymen, "The Health of Gen. Grant." The toast was received with great enthusiasm, and was drunk standing. Gen. Grant then said:

THE ADDRESS OF GEN. GRANT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY: I am afraid that you are doomed to disappointment; in one particular, however, you will not be disappointed with me, and that is that I will not detain you long. We have heard from your President, and also from the President of the United States some eulogies of the faith of the Pilgrims and the people of New-England. I subscribe to all that has been said by them. [Applause.] I have heard a great deal in our country in the last 15 years about carpet-baggers and the term "carpet-bagger" has become almost a word of reproach. The New-Englander believes that when he is a citizen of one State he is a citizen of the United States and has but to go to any portion of the country to be a citizen there, with all the rights he had at the place of starting. [Applause.] In our Northern States, and particularly in the North-western States, I have seen the effect of the carpet-bagger—the best effects of the carpet-bagger being that he is received as the full equal of the native-born citizen. [Applause.] I have seen the elegant cities that have sprung up within the life-time of the youngest in this audience; I have seen prosperity spread over the prairie where a few years before nothing stood, and would not have been, without carpet-baggers, until there was plenty everywhere, and it has been the work of the carpet-bagger and the principles of the people who form society that have done it. [Applause.] Without any reflection upon any section of the country, I would say that in my judgment there would have been very much greater prosperity in some portions of it—besides greater contentment—if the carpet-bagger had been received in the same way he was received in the North-west. [Applause.]

In fact, I have almost come to the conclusion that there is but very little progress or advancement in any community made up entirely of the natives of that community. It requires a little stirring up and a going away, a going from the place of one's nativity to bring out his best energies. You may take it in this City if you wish; you may take it in the suburbs here, just across the East River, [shouts of laughter and applause,] wherever you like, in fact, and while you may find very excellent representatives and very estimable men, who conduct and continue their business very faithfully and successfully, you will hardly find anything new in the way of enterprise that is not started by some man who has come among you. So that I am decidedly in favor of the principles of New-England—go where you please, obey the laws wherever you go, respect the rights of others, being free yourselves, leave others to be free and enjoy their own political and religious views, making no distinctions on account of nativity. [Applause.] Your President asked one conundrum here when he said "Wherever a descendant of the Pilgrim went, and where didn't he go?" That conundrum I shall not attempt to answer. [Applause and laughter.] My travels have been entirely in the Northern hemisphere—I have never been below the equator, though I have been pretty near to it—but wherever I have been I have never found a place that a New-Englander hadn't visited before me. [Laughter.] If your President wants a solution of this question I want him to send for Stanley, [laughter;] he is the only man perhaps who can answer it. [Renewed laughter.] Gentlemen, I will now take my seat, assuring you that I am much obliged to you for the kindness you have shown me. [Applause.]

MR. BEECHER'S REMARKS.

President Stillman next called on the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to respond to the toast of "Our Pilgrim Fathers." As Mr. Beecher arose a voice called for three cheers for the Pastor of Plymouth Church, and they were given with a will. "Gentlemen," said the speaker, "the theme which I am called on to treat is a great deal larger than you have the time to hear it unfolded. The development of our pilgrim fathers, and the work which they accomplished in the regeneration of the new world, cannot be discussed without some reference to the development of the human race itself. They were not shot up by any volcanic action, a line of silver between two walls of rock. Their coming on the stage marks the period of a great transition. The world had been slumbering—swooning is perhaps the better word—for hundreds of years in ignorance and superstition. There came at length a grand revival movement, and to this movement the development of the Pilgrim Fathers was due. In the north of Europe this movement took on the form of the old Israelitish type, and went forward in the direction of a larger and nobler manhood. They builded on the inside of man, not on the outside. The centre of the movement was an utter contempt for the low state to which humanity had fallen. The one radical idea was that man was not large enough. Every attempt of the Puritans to enlarge humanity was hindered by the Church, hindered by the Government, hindered by prejudice and by ignorance. Every attempt was met by buffets, and often by bitter persecution, in which the life-blood of the advocates of liberty of conscience was spilled, but still they persevered bravely in their noble purpose. Their efforts differed very materially from other attempts which were being made to accomplish the same end at the same time. Many men sought after goodness by isolating themselves from their kind and dwelling in caves, alone, while women retired from the world into convents. They took the wrong direction. Any man who sleeps with himself has the devil always for a bedfellow. [Laughter and applause.] The Puritans mingled with their fellow-men and strove to raise humanity with them. If they were saved, they meant to carry somebody else along with them.

"The world was very venomous at this time of which we speak. The heavens above and the earth beneath were full of devils and witches. The supernatural surrounded everything, and all was under the priestly or the royal hand. The Puritans had to break out through all this darkness and relay the foundations of a character, not for themselves alone, but for their fellow-men. It is true that they often said harsh and unkind things of their enemies, but they were not pugnacious. They never raised a fight, but when they were once in they never left it until they had it the way they wanted it. I admit that they sometimes smashed statues, but art in those times was identified almost wholly with idolatry, and while we now, in a more enlightened age, know that they made a mistake, they, with their lesser light, believed that they were doing their duty to God and to men. They acted from the purest and highest of motives. The statues were the centres of superstition and ignorance, and to get rid of them the Puritans had to become iconoclasts. The whole air had been changed by the Church of Rome. Everything was stamped with the impress of this cross, not as we understand it to-day, but as the symbol of superstition. In the times of the Pilgrim Fathers, I, too, would have refused to dance. [Laughter.] I would not have worshiped in churches with painted windows, and I would have hammered the statues as they did. [Applause.] They had a perfect right to hit anything in their way in their effort to escape from the bondage of ignorance and superstition.

"When the Puritans came to New-England," Mr. Beecher said, "they brought themselves with themselves. They came here to become larger men, and they accomplished their purpose. They made some mistakes, as any men fresh from the persecutions which they had suffered, and fearing an enemy in every bush, were pretty sure to do. They hung a few witches. New-England had the last shower of what in Europe had been a deluge. They had seen hundreds of thousands of witches sacrificed in the old country, and they could not at once rid themselves of the idea that the witches were the devil's own children. It is not strange that they hung a few of them in the New World. The great mistake about hanging is the want of proper selection. [Laughter.] God seems to have picked out the hardest territory on the globe for the Puritans to inhabit. He placed them on the sterile soil of New-England, and told them to show what they could do, and they have shown it to the world. [Applause.] They impressed themselves on nature as well as on man, and transformed sterile, sandy, rocky New-England into a blooming garden. Now it is full of all beauty, of all fruitfulness, of all joy, and of all sweetness. It pleased God to place another class of men who did not believe in human greatness and equality in the garden spot of this fair land—the South. The works of the anti-Puritans of the South and the Puritans of New-England speak for themselves and need no comment. New-England is a small territory, but it is a very populous one. The poorer a New-England man, the larger his family, and when they spread over the world they carry New-England ideas with them everywhere. Wherever you find good schools, banks well conducted, or railroads paying dividends, there you will find Yankees, and if the managers of the enterprises are not Yankees, you may be sure that their wives are. The best thing that can be said of the Pilgrim Fathers, after all, is to point to their posterity. What kind of men must they have been to be the fathers of such fellows as we are! [Laughter.] The Puritans have controlled the world more than Rome or Greece ever did, and the best inscription for a monument to our Pilgrim Fathers would be that used as an epitaph for Sir Christopher Wren: 'Si quæris monumentum circumspice.' If you want to see the monument to the Puritans, behold this continent. That is it."

PRESIDENT PORTER'S RESPONSE.

President Noah Porter, of Yale College, in response to the toast "The clergy; honored by our ancestors, honored by us," said: "My friend, Mr. Beecher, has so exhausted the subject that I hardly know what to add. I can add nothing to what the President has said. What New-England has been it has owed mainly to its clergy. The Puritan party sprang into being in Emanuel College, in Cambridge. The clergy, from the first, were the prophets and the priests. The New-England clergy believed in the wide application of Christian truth. They went to New-England under stress of necessity, and found a free land. Their dreams have, in good measure, come to pass. They believed in the duty of vindicating Christian truth. If I were to tell you what I know about the country clergy of New-England giving to the schools and academies, you would lift up your hands in astonishment. Had it not been for the country clergymen of New-England there would be no colleges to-day in this country. Wherever the Yankee goes the spirit of the living God goes. The clergy were honored by our fathers; they are honored by us. They ought to be honored by us more than they are."

THE REMARKS OF MR. EVARTS.

In response to the toast, "The Republic and its Outlook," Secretary Evarts made an address nearly [illegible] minutes long. "I have been so accustomed," he said, "to hearing the estimate put by New-York people upon Brooklyn people, that it is something new for me to-night to hear the estimate of the Brooklyn people upon the New-Yorkers. If you look at one of the great differences between New-York and Brooklyn, you will see the secret of your vast superiority. New-York has more Irishmen than Yorkers; Brooklyn has more Bostonians than impostors. Our New-England festival in New-York is little in keeping with the poverty and the frugality of New-England. Here I see exactly such a company and such a feast as might have been seen in the first year of the emigration of our ancestors. [Laughter.] We honor our fathers by loud praises; you by self-denying example. [Laughter.] The Republic has grown from the seed planted in New-England. It has gained, like the oak, from the soil and air, in body, in numbers, in wealth, and by the accretions of the population from many shores. But the oak, nevertheless, is an oak, because it sprang from the oak seed. Our pilgrim fathers came, it is said, to occupy this ground, upon which we stand. But Providence took them to New-England, where they might grow. They must have a chance not only to grow but to move. It was natural enough for them to want to move after landing in sterile New-England. The first letter that I received after I took control of the department of which I am now the head was a well-written letter from a Western man, who said he had no excuse for asking for a position except "a pardonable desire to live elsewhere." The New-Englanders always have a pardonable desire to live elsewhere. If they had gone to the South, and settled about the mouth of the Mississippi, they would have had no desire to go elsewhere; but then they never would have been the men they were. It has been said that the New-Englander has a meddlesome disposition; that he wants to interfere with the business of his neighbors. But there is nothing in that; he always minds his own business, and minds it with great results. The idea springs from the fact that the New-Englander always considers everybody else's business his own.

The first developments of our forefathers were education, industry, and poverty. As Plymouth Rock is to the United States, so is the United States to the future possession and control of the world. It is not by armies and navies, but by the example of a free people, governed by education, occupied by industry, that we are to disarm the armies of Europe when they dare not disarm themselves. The peasant in Germany or Ireland who carries a soldier on his back cannot compete with the peasant in America who has no soldier on his back. Every issue has shown us that faith in God is a match for all our evils. If there was to be a march to the sea, [cheers,] a surrender of some part of the people to some other part, it was to be in and of Virginia, not in and of New-England. [Cheers.] It is a wonderful spectacle, after the dire calamity of civil war, that in 15 years the Nation is more homogeneous, more bound together, more powerful, richer than it ever could have been but for the triumph of the best over the worst." [Cheers.]

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Gen. Sherman was called upon to respond to the toast of the "Army and Navy." He was enthusiastically received, and spoke for about 10 minutes the drift of his remarks being, that armies are necessary to all nations, and will be as long as the world lasts. "While I was in Washington," he said, "I was embarrassed by receiving invitations from two New-England societies to dine with them on different days in commemoration of the same event. Each claims that its day is genuine, and I must leave it to you to settle this controversy. While laboring under this serious doubt, and as soon as I saw that I was booked to make a speech, I appealed to a learned attorney to represent me. I even tried to bribe him, but he said that he belonged to the noble army who were invisible in war and invincible at dinners, so I shall have to speak for myself. Some of the gentlemen who have spoken to-night would have us believe that war is abolished, and that hereafter we are to live in eternal peace. God grant that it may be so, but I doubt it. I heard Henry Clay say the same thing only a few years before one of the greatest wars the world has ever known. Other well-known statesmen said the same thing, but they were mistaken. When this Nation was boiling over and war was ready to spring upon us at any moment, they told us there would be no more wars. There were more, and there will be still more. I still doubt whether mankind can look forward to a state of perpetual peace. I don't believe in this great improvement of mankind. Man is very much the same to-day as he was in the beginning. He has the same passions and feelings, ready to break out at any time, as they can only be curbed, by force. All prudent people ought to keep themselves ready to meet these sudden and dangerous outbreaks when they come. New-England ideas, Mr. Beecher would have us believe, are perfect. So they are—as perfect as the Catechism. [Laughter.] The Yankees have done a great deal toward settling the country, and yet two-thirds of the country is still unsettled, unsettled in civilization. The Pilgrim fathers, peaceful as they were, began a war—the war of civilization against barbarism; and that war is still waging. It is not yet ended in America. It was a strife to obtain a higher manhood, and the work is not yet done.

You, here in New-York as comfortable and secure as you could be in London, know nothing of the struggle that is going on. At this moment there are Miles Standishes in this country. You are not much like your forefathers here. I can take you to where real live Yankees are. If you are so good why do you employ more policemen in New-York and Brooklyn in proportion to the population than there are soldiers in the Army of the country? You have no Indians, though you have scalpers. You sent your capital to the West and built great railroads. You know very well that our little army is guarding these railroads against the Indians; not for the sake of your capital, not for the sake of the railroads, but for the sake of the whole people and the business they carry on. Wherever there is property men will combine to take it, even at the risk of their lives. We are a higher race of people than have ever been produced before. [Laughter.] But there is in human nature a spark of danger that makes force necessary. The greatest pages of the history of our country have been written on the battle-field. Is there a New-Englander who would wipe Bunker Hill from his list? Yet it is not much of a hill; you can buy much bigger ones for $10 an acre. Who in Ohio would part with the fame of Harrison, or Perry on Lake Erie. Those men on the battle-field opened the West to you Yankees. Was that barbarism? The black men must fight as well as the white. They must fight for their freedom if they would keep it. The soldiers will all fight for them, but they must fight, too. 'He who would be free, himself must strike the blow.' There is no fear of this country going backward. The war settled facts that can never be obliterated. The day will come when all nations will be equal. You Yankees don't want to monopolize all the virtues. If you do, you won't get them. The Germans have some virtues, and they are heading you Yankees off in the South American trade. The end is not yet; but so long as man is man there will be a necessity for organized force." [Cheers.]

The remaining toasts on the list and the gentlemen who responded to them were as follows: "Commerce—the Law of our national growth," A. A. Low; "Boston," the Rev. E. E. Hale; "The New-England Society in the City of New-York—a worthy representative of New-England principles," Joseph H. Choate; "The Bar—the Defender of Liberty," the Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott; "Education—Indispensable to the safe exercise of Universal Suffrage," President P. A. Chadbourne, of Williams College; "Our Colonial Fathers—the Founders of our City and State; Diverse in nationality, but united in purpose," the Hon. Henry C. Murphy; "The State of New-York," the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew; "Early New-England Literature," the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford. The assembly dispersed after singing "Old Hundred."

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

The following are additional returns of officers elected by Masonic lodges:

Amity Chapter, No. 160, R. A. M.—Warren Schoonover, H. P.; Daniel Lewis, K.; William P. McPherson, S.; Edwin P. Whitcomb, Treasurer; Herman F. Baner, Secretary; James McPhail, C. of H.; Richard H. L. Waters, P. S.; Frank Bury, R. A. C.; William J. Shields, M. 3 V.; Edgar Y. Shearer, M. 2 V.; Henry I. Gabay, M. 1 V.; R. B. Greenen, Organist; John Hoole, Tiler; John W. England, William Morgan, William Delamater, Trustees.

Bunting Lodge, No. 655, F. and A. M.—Ira B. Read, M.; Donald McLean, S. W.; William A. Smith, J. W.; Morris D. Myers, Treasurer; Z. T. Benson, Secretary; George W. Palmer, S. D.; Frank M. Weeks, J. D.; the Rev. D. B. Ray, Chaplain; Cyrus G. Hubbell, Marshal; William H. Williams and William H. Bull, M. of C.; Samuel C. Hayter and Joseph M. De Vean, Stewards; E. W. E. Robert Bonyunge, Trustee; Louis Van Gilluve, Organist; George B. McIntosh, Tiler.

Cyrus Lodge, No. 208, F. and A. M.—Solomon Jamer, M.; Daniel Jerman, S. W.; John Leist, J. W.; Thomas Nicholson, Treasurer; John J. Evans, Secretary; George H. Stemm, S. D.; George Jones, J. D.; P. M. Edwin Ferguson, P. M.; F. P. Wood, P. M.; Thomas Jerman, Finance Committee; Solomon Bratsche, John Lucas, George Holliday, Trustees.

Republic Lodge, No. 690, F. and A. M.—Sheldon B. Shaw, M.; James S. Farrand, Jr., S. W.; W. R. B. Perth, J. W.; E. Brown, Treasurer; J. W. Stopford, Secretary; J. Hildeberger, Trustee.

Westchester Lodge, No. 180, F. and A. M., of Sing Sing—Eugene Hall, W. M.; Joseph H. Halloway, S. W.; Daniel B. Ryder, J. W.; Richard Terhune, Treasurer; George Lockwood, Secretary.

Nepenne Lodge, No. 736, F. and A. M., of Yonkers—Ralph E. Prime, M.; Charles Reed, S. W.; Peter Kelly, J. W.; Lyman Cobb, Jr., Treasurer; Marco Getty, Secretary; Lyman Cobb, Jr., Chaplain; Edwin R. Keyes, Marshal; G. Livingston Morse, W. H. Doty, and George W. White, Trustees.

Rising Star Lodge, No. 450, F. and A. M., of Yonkers—Eugene Tymeson, M.; John W. Collins, S. W.; J. W. Fleming, J. W.; Wallis Smith, Treasurer; A. C. Mott, Secretary; Joseph Peene, E. Belknap, and T. B. Murray, Trustees.

The Council of Princes of Jerusalem, of New-York City—Charles W. Torrey, 32d degree, M. E. S. P. G. M.; Stephen D. Affleck, 18th degree, D. G. M.; John E. Reynolds, 32d degree, S. G. W.; Oscar G. Ahlstrom, 32d degree, J. G. W.; Edward M. L. Ehlers, 32d degree, G. Orator; Edwin Bouton, 32d degree, G. Treasurer; William S. Paterson, 32d degree, G. Secretary; Robert P. Gibson, 16th degree, G. M. C.; George McNeil, 16th degree, G. M. E.; Nestor Ponce de Leon, 32d degree, G. A.; T. J. Hermann Baum, 32d degree, G. Organist; Theodore Reeves, 32d degree, G. Tiler; William D. Garrison, 32d degree; Charles H. Heyzer, 32d degree, and Joseph B. Eakins, 32d degree, Trustees.

St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M.—John H. Allen, M.; Allan Latham, S. W.; Charles H. Govan, J. W.; R. Tissington, Treasurer; L. O'Reilley, Secretary; W. J. Leonard, S. D.; Michael Schlig, J. D.; J. C. Barnes, S. M. of C.; Montague L. Andrews, J. M. of C.; F. H.; Theodore Jacoby, Chaplain; G. W. Harrison, Marshal; Jonathan Fountain, Tiler. Trustees—W. B. Myron, A. Decker, W. J. Leonard, Theodore Jacoby.

SARAH BERNHARDT IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—A motion was made in the City Council to-day to prevent Sarah Bernhardt from playing here on Christmas Day. The matter was referred to the City Attorney, who says there is neither statute nor by-law to prevent her from so doing.

BIBBY AGAINST WHISTLER.

AN EXCITING WRESTLING MATCH AT THE RINK.

THE TWO ATHLETES CONTEND WITH EACH OTHER FOR NEARLY FIVE HOURS, BUT NEITHER SECURES A FALL.

Edwin Bibby, the English wrestler, and Clarence Whistler, the young Western Hercules who lately wrestled an exciting match which terminated in a drawn battle after a prolonged struggle of several hours, met again last night in the Rink. The match was for stakes of $250 a side, and was contested Græco-Roman style, the best two in three falls. There was a large assemblage of spectators, who applauded loudly when the contestants made their appearance. Christopher Hoffler was umpire for the Englishman, and James Pilkington, of the Broadway Police squad, looked after the interests of Whistler. "Mr. Childs, of New-York City," was announced as the Referee. The men stripped to the waist, and at 8:40 they rushed at each other and began to dance about in lively style. Whistler wore red and white trunks, and Bibby was incased in trunks of white and blue. Suddenly Bibby gave a tiger-like spring at his adversary, and the next instant he was lifted into the air like a feather and thrown on his chest. He sprang to his feet instantly, and futile efforts for an advantageous "lock" were resumed by both men. They pranced about like tigers at play, till Bibby was forced to his knees in eluding a dangerous "lock." Whistler's face wreathed with smiles as the Englishman went to work afresh, being whirled about in unceremonious fashion by the brawny American. A third time Bibby was tossed in the air, and narrowly escaped being sent over on his shoulders. A broad grin illuminated Whistler's countenance after this feat. Twenty minutes later the spectators became frantic as Whistler caught Bibby under the arms, forced him down, lost his hold, caught it again in an ugly way, and was in the act of lifting him into the air, when the Englishman squirmed out of the predicament like a eel. A minute afterward Bibby was again in danger, and a fifth time escaped. Whenever Bibby tried to get a hold on his adversary there was always a laugh, for Whistler budged no more than a huge rock might.

In breaking another hold Bibby pitched himself clean off the platform, but was back again instantly. The men had been at work at this time for over an hour, and Bibby was kept on the defensive all the time, and seemed afraid to stand up squarely to his task as Whistler did. Two hours passed without a fall, but whatever advantage there was rested decidedly with the Western wrestler, who easily defeated all the Englishman's attempts to catch him at a disadvantage. There appeared to be but very little evidence that Bibby could even hope to overcome Whistler's great and superior strength, which showed itself in his every movement. To tire him out, a task he undertook at first, seemed equally futile. As 11 o'clock drew near Whistler began to force the battle, and gave Bibby no rest, causing him to spring hither and thither about the platform, but never being able to induce him to raise the head which the Englishman kept butting against his adversary's massive chest. Both men's trunks were stained with perspiration and dust, and their bodies glistened as if oil had been poured over them. The elbows of both contestants bled from the bruises received during their terrific struggle. The time sped on toward midnight, and Bibby began to lose his temper, and seemed to grow desperate under the repeated onslaughts of Whistler, who nearly wrenched his head off and twisted his arms until they grew scarlet, and it seemed at times as if they must part from his shoulders. Bibby lost the stocking of his right foot, which was worn out at the toe by friction against the floor. The struggle waxed fierce, but still Bibby saved himself from being thrown. At 11:30 o'clock the most desperate struggle of all occurred, but by a great feat of contortion Bibby recovered his footing where a fall seemed inevitable. The slipperiness of his skin was all that saved him. A like struggle was repeated a second later, and he again eluded the danger. Whistler at this time shook him like a dog would a rat, but shake as he would, Bibby, cat-like, landed on his feet. The excitement was at fever pitch, and the spectators pressed forward eagerly to watch every movement of the wrestlers.

The moments flew by and the men never relaxed their efforts. Whistler rushed at the Englishman like a bull at times as if to sweep him down by the sheer fury of the onslaught, but Bibby turned him off, and the spectators began to assume that another draw would be the only result of the conflict of strength. At midnight the men appeared no nearer scoring a fall on either side than at the outset. Just before midnight Bibby again escaped from a vicious hold. The American suddenly caught on his body. Not a single time during the entire struggle, however, had he been able to gain any semblance of a hold upon his American adversary. Whistler whirled him about sometimes as if he were a mere figure made of rags, and often laughed at the unsuccessful efforts of the Englishman to return the treatment.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning the wrestlers ceased their struggles, declaring they would never wrestle together again; they had tried it twice, and were convinced that neither could throw the other.

FOR PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

A MEETING ADDRESSED BY M. REVEILLAUD, DR. STORRS, MR. DODGE, AND OTHERS.

A meeting in aid of the Protestant revival in France, under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union, was held last evening at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs presiding. There was a large attendance. M. Réveillaud made an appeal in behalf of the evangelical cause in France, speaking in his own language, his remarks being translated as he delivered them by the Rev. G. T. Dodds, of Paris. Seated on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, the Hon. William E. Dodge, Peter Cooper, Prof. H. M. Baird, the Rev. Mr. Sheshadre, the converted Brahmin; the Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, Mr. Samuel Sloan, Prof. Schaff, the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Beard, of Syracuse; Mr. E. B. Monroe, Mr. Emile Charlier, Mr. Seabury Brewster, Mr. B. C. Morse, Mr. William C. Brewster, Mr. R. R. McBurney, and Mr. John Sinclair.

M. Réveillaud narrated the history of the Protestant revival in France. It was not only a religious but a political revolution. France, as Thiers had said, could only take her proper place among the nations after a religious as well as a political reformation. The priests of the Catholic Church were inimical to the Republic. The people were satisfied of this fact and were leaving the Church not only in detachments, but in masses. What was needed to help the Protestant revival going on was men and means. He described the methods adopted by the evangelists. They hired large ball-rooms and public places, advertised by means of placards, and the meetings were largely attended. The larger portion of the people of France, he said, were Catholics "by routine," and could be easily converted to Protestantism if a proper effort was made at this time.

The Rev. G. T. Dodds followed in an address in which he substantiated what M. Réveillaud had said, and urged that this was the critical moment for the evangelization of France. The present opportunity should be seized. The minds of all intelligent Frenchmen were directed to the religious question. There was a great curiosity to read the Bible, and there was a great need of that sacred book. The people were chained on the one hand by superstition, and on the other by infidelity. He appealed to all to help the good cause.

Dr. Storrs was the next speaker. He pointed to the brilliant history of France, and claimed for it the friendship and sympathy of America as its ally in the Revolution. It was fitting that the statue of Lafayette should be near to that of Washington in one of the public squares of the City. The peasantry of France were fully capable of supporting a republican form of government like our own. What they needed was moral training. The true Gospel should be preached there. France was a country which seized a great idea with enthusiasm. At present the idea of Protestantism was abroad in the country, and it was a grand opportunity for evangelization. The committees headed by Dr. Crosby would take all sums for the cause sent to them.

The Hon. William E. Dodge made a brief appeal for subscriptions to the fund, and a basket subscription was taken. The meeting adjourned after the singing of the doxology and the benediction by Dr. Storrs. M. Réveillaud and the Rev. Mr. Dodds will leave for France by the steamer Labrador to-day.

A LONG TELEGRAPH LINE IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai has informed the Department of State that the Emperor of China *has granted the prayer of the Viceroy at Tientsin* for permission to construct a telegraph line from Shanghai to Tientsin, to be 1,300 miles in length. The route will be from Shanghai to Chinkiang, thence along the line of the Grand Canal to Tientsin. A short line of about 70 miles will also probably be constructed by the Viceroy at Nankin to connect the capital of his Province with the main one at Chinkiang. The work of setting the poles and laying the wire will be begun early next Spring. It is estimated that the work will cost $500,000.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymaster, will be relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota by the commanding General thereof, and will report to the commanding General, Department of Missouri, for duty in that department. Leave of absence for 10 days from Dec. 24 has been granted Major John P. Hawkins, Commissary of Subsistence; leave of absence for three months has been granted Second Lieut. Frederick Wooley, Tenth Infantry. The leave of absence granted First Lieut. J. L. Fowler, Second Cavalry, has been extended six months. Commissary Sergt. Hugh Walker has been relieved from duty at Fort Union, New-Mexico, and ordered to report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Wingate, New-Mexico, for duty at that post, to relieve Commissary Sergt. Louis Heist, who, on being relieved, will proceed without delay to Fort Union, New-Mexico, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Commodore William E. Hopkins has been ordered to command the naval station at New-London, Conn., on Jan. 7.

The President has approved the court-martial sentence of dismissal of Major L. L. Dawson, Marine Corps, to date from the 20th inst.

CHRISTMAS IN THE CHURCHES.

THE REFORMED DUTCH TO FALL INTO LINE—MUSICAL PROGRAMMES.

The Reformed Dutch churches have prepared elaborate programmes this year for the recognition of the great Christian holiday. The Sunday-schools of the churches at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street are to have festivals on Christmas Eve at 7:30 o'clock. The North Church Chapel Sunday-school, No. 111 Fulton-street, celebrated the holiday last night. Services are to be held on Monday evening, Dec. 27, in the Sunday-school room of the church at Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street; in the Knox Memorial Church, No. 514 Ninth-avenue, Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, and De Witt Chapel, No. 160 West Twenty-ninth-street, Thursday evening, Dec. 30. The grand festival on Christmas Day will be celebrated in the church corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street at 11 o'clock A. M. The exercises will be conducted by all the ministers, viz., Drs. Vermilye, Chambers, and Ormiston. The Rev. Mr. Coe will preach the sermon. The music will be rendered by the full choirs of the three churches and a chorus of children from one of the chapels, and will be quite a feature of the service. The Episcopalian and Roman Catholic Churches will have special musical programmes for Christmas Day. The following have been already received:

ANTHEM MEMORIAL CHURCH.
West Forty-eighth-street.

Morning services at 11 o'clock. Processional, "The Adeste Fideles," Traditional; Introit, "O Thou that tellest," "Messiah," Handel, A. D. 1684; Gloria Tibi, in E flat, R. H. Warren; Nicene Creed, in F, Berthold Tours; Christmas Song, "Noel," Gounod; Hymn 17, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing," Mendelssohn; sermon; Ascription, "Glory to God in the highest," Pergolesi, A. D. 1710; Offertory, "Cantique de Noel," Adolphe Adam; Ante Communion, "Largo," Handel; Sanctus, from the St. Cecilia Mass, Gounod; Communion Hymn 203; Gloria in Excelsis, in F, Berthold Tours; Recessional, "Bethlehem," Gounod. On this festival the organ will be augmented by an orchestra of stringed instruments, under the direction of the organist of the church.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.
Fourth-avenue and Eighty-second-street.

Morning services at 10:30 o'clock. Processional, "Shout the glad tidings;" Morning Prayer, Venite, Gregorian; Te Deum, the Rev. Dr. Hodges; Benedictus, Mozart; Holy Communion, Introit, "O Zion, that bringest good tidings," Stainer; Offertory, "Gloria," Twelfth Mass, Mozart; Anthem, "O come all ye faithful," Kyrie, Creed, Sanctus, Gloria in Excelsis, Tours in F. (The offerings are for the liquidation of the church debt.)

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.
Seventy-fourth-street, east of Fourth-avenue.

Morning service, Processional, "Ring out the Bells for Christmas;" Venite, plain chant; Proper Psalms, 19, 45, 85; Te Deum, by Kotzschmar in F; Benedictus, chant; Introit, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing," by Warren; Kyrie Eleison, plain song; Gloria Tibi, by Stilson; Anthem, "There were Shepherds abiding the Fields," by Thomas; Ascription, "Shout the glad tidings," Avison; Holy Communion; Offertory, "We give Thee but Thine own;" Sanctus, Bridgewater; Communion Hymn, "Come, let us adore Him," Adeste Fideles; Gloria in Excelsis, old chant; Recessional, "Hail Thou long expected Jesus." There will be full choral service, and the Holy Communion at 11 A. M., when the Rector, the Rev. J. Tuttle-Smith, D. D., will officiate.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Brownsville, Tenn., early this morning entirely consumed the following buildings: Lee Hall, occupied by James M. Cox, undertaker, loss $4,000, uninsured; J. H. Reeves & Co., family groceries, loss $1,000, insured for $500; cotton-seed store, loss light, uninsured; auction store, in which the fire originated, totally destroyed, uninsured; the block owned by P. B. Winston, valued at $5,000, uninsured; dry goods store of J. Felsenthal & Brother, with the stock, valued at $12,000, on which the insurance was $4,000, and of which a portion was saved, and with the house, which was valued at $4,000, insured for $2,000; Estes Building, owned by A. C. Estes, valued at $3,600, insured for $1,500. The building occupied by J. Felsenthal & Brother as a family grocery, was also burned, all the stock being saved in a damaged condition. A. C. Estes had his law office in the second story, and all his papers, books, and furniture were saved. It was thought for a while that the whole north side of the public square would be consumed, but the fire walls and snow on the top of the houses prevented the further spread of the flames. The following had goods damaged by removal: John Smith, jeweler; J. Keon, confectioner; Bond & Leigh, attorneys; R. H. Anderson, furniture and stoves; J. Levi, groceries, and Levi & Brothers, dry goods. The fire was caused by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp. The insurance is placed in Memphis companies.

A fire was discovered in the flour and feed store of J. C. Smith & Co., of No. 296 Washington-street, Newark, last night, and it resulted in the total destruction of that building and in badly damaging the adjoining structures, Nos. 294 and 298 Washington and No. 69 Bank streets. The total loss will exceed $8,000. Smith's feed store was on the first floor, and his loss is over $3,000. The second story was occupied by James Cadmus as a carpenter shop. His loss will be over $1,000. The building, which was of three stories and of brick, was owned by John Sarder, whose loss will reach $4,000. All the losses are fully covered by insurance, mostly in Newark companies.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in St. Albans, Vt., on the third floor of the Darrow Block, occupied by C. S. Bradley, furniture upholsterer. The floor was gutted and the roof burned off. The lower floor was badly damaged by water. The block is owned by O. A. Burton, whose loss is $8,000; insured. C. S. Bradley, agent for Burton's goods, loses $3,000; not insured. A. S. Hyde, groceries, was damaged by water $1,800; insured. The adjoining block, owned by H. E. Lewis, was damaged by water to the extent of $400; insured. The four occupants suffered damage to the amount of $2,700; insured.

The planing and saw-mill of the John H. Heald Planing and Sawing Company, near the mouth of Jones's Falls, in Baltimore, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The damage on mill and machinery is estimated at $10,000, on which there is the following insurance: Hanover, of New-York, $2,000; $1,170 each in the North German, Shoe and Leather, of Boston; Commerce, of Albany, N. Y., and Las Caisse Generale, of Paris; $500 each in the British American and Connecticut, of Hartford, and $335 each in the New-York City, and Newark, of New-Jersey.

A fire in Chicago, at 7 o'clock last evening, damaged the building Nos. 43 to 47 South Jefferson-street, occupied as a pattern picture-frame moulding factory by several firms, to the extent of $15,000; the loss is mainly covered by insurance.

By the burning of William Coates's shoddy mill at Sergeant and Sepuina streets, Philadelphia, yesterday morning, John Spur, one of the employes, was burned to death. The loss on the mill and contents will not exceed $3,000.

The residence of Olander Wooding, at Sayre's Creek, N. J., was destroyed, together with a valuable library, by fire Monday night. The loss is $8,000; no insurance.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Major John R. Viley, of Woodford County, Ky., died yesterday morning. He was one of the most prominent stock men in the Blue Grass section.

Dr. Alfred P. Crafts, member of the late Assembly from the First District of Wayne County, died at Wolcott, N. Y., Saturday evening. He was 51 years old. He was taken sick soon after his election, and was in the Assembly Chamber only a day or two.

James M. Stone, of Massachusetts, died Sunday at Charlestown. He was born at Westford, Mass., in 1817. He was first employed in journalism, but afterward became interested in legislative matters. He was several times a member of the Legislature, and for over 20 years was a member of the lobby, being termed the "King of the Lobby." He was an active member of the Republican State Central Committee for many years.

REPORTS OF STATE RAILROADS.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—The following railroad reports have been filed at the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor:

MIDDLETOWN, UNIONVILLE AND WATER GAP.

Operated by the Midland Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Lessee.

Earnings.—From passengers, $2,943 40; freight, $14,397 11; rents, $37; express, $833 33; passengers carried, 38,003; freight, 38,763 tons.

PITTSBURG, TITUSVILLE AND BUFFALO.

Capital, $7,125,000; subscribed and paid in, $7,070,190; funded debt, $4,011,317 79; unfunded debt, $224,045 54.

Earnings.—From passengers, $124,442 51; freight, $216,871 93; mails, $5,487 71; rents, $1,069 60; express, $6,199 57; telegraph, $174 77; miscellaneous, $6,207 82.

Charges Against Earnings.—For passenger transportation, $64,717 50; freight, $120,227 83; interest, $161,587 50.

Surplus for year, $12,521 67; balance, $227,196 12; passengers carried, (in New-York,) 247,398; freight, (in New-York,) 440,603 tons.

THE PRESIDENT IN BROOKLYN.

President Hayes, who is the guest of Mr. A. A. Low in Brooklyn, visited several of the educational establishments in that city yesterday. Early in the day, in company of Mr. Low, he called at the Packer Institute, where he was introduced to the pupils, after which an address of welcome was read by Miss Helen Bourne. The President next visited the Polytechnic Institute, and subsequently called at the Central Grammar School in Fourth-street, where members of the Board of Education received him. The President also visited the Historical Society, and was received by the Rev. Dr. Storrs and several members of the Board of Trustees.

GIVEN LAND UNDER WATER.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—At a meeting of the Land Commissioners to-day a patent was ordered to be issued to William R. Grace for a grant of land under water in Richmond County.

EXONERATING A MURDERER.

ACQUITTED OF THE CRIME OF KILLING HIS WIFE'S TEMPTER.

THE TRIAL OF EDWARD F. SCHRODER FOR THE MURDER OF DR. LEFEVRE—THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS IN REACHING A VERDICT.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 12.—The trial of Edward F. Schroder for the killing of Dr. Albert Lefevre was ended to-day by a verdict of acquittal, after the jury had been locked up for three days and three nights. It is said that upon the retirement of the jury on Friday last a poll was taken, and 10 were found to be for acquittal and 2 for conviction. These two held out obstinately for 72 hours before yielding to the majority. Dr. Lefevre, a dentist of this city, was killed in his own office, at Eighth-street and Broadway, by Edward F. Schroder, the Exchange Teller of the London and San Francisco Bank, at about 5 o'clock on the evening of Monday, July 26. On that day Schroder returned from his business in San Francisco on the boat that reached Oakland Point at 4:40 P. M. He was met at the cars by his wife and little girl, and upon the arrival of the train at the Broadway Station he insisted on going to Dr. Lefevre's office, which is within a stone's throw of the station. Mrs. Schroder tried to prevent him from going there, but he forced her and the child to go along with him. Lefevre was operating on the teeth of a Mrs. Keeney, when he was called to the outer room and confronted by Schroder and his wife and child. It is said that Schroder accused him of seducing his wife, but no testimony was given on the trial, except that within four minutes after Lefevre left the operating-room he was shot by Schroder. The murderer was arrested, and his victim died within an hour.

The trial began in the Superior Court of Alameda County, Judge Green presiding, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, and occupied 11 days. Schroder is the son-in-law of the Rev. Horatio Stebbins, a very popular Unitarian clergyman of San Francisco, and the dramatic feature of the trial was the testimony of Dr. Stebbins, who stamped his daughter as a confessed adulteress in order to save the life of her husband. The court-room was crowded daily, and the case will take its place in the criminal records as one of the most famous of the *causes célèbres* which the history of this Nation presents. The verdict was given on the ground of Schroder's temporary insanity. It was a surprise to the public, and the general sentiment expressed is not favorable to the jury, although there are many citizens on this coast who believe that, sane or insane, Schroder was justified in shooting the man who ruined his home. His counsel made a strong appeal to the prejudices of the jurors on this point, and it was not without its effect. The defense admitted the killing, and relied for acquittal entirely on public sympathy for Schroder's wrongs, and on the theory that he was temporarily insane when the deed was committed. The story of the murder, as given on the trial, is an intensely interesting one.

The first witness produced by the prosecution was Miss Mary Agnew, the assistant of Dr. Lefevre. She had known Mr. Schroder for some time, and was positive that he was the man who killed her employer on the evening of Monday, July 26. Dr. Lefevre was engaged just before in filling a tooth for Mrs. Keeney. He was called from the chair and passed out into the first operating room, and almost immediately Miss Agnew heard the report of a pistol. After the report, Dr. Lefevre opened the door and staggered into the room where she was, closely followed by Schroder with a pistol in his hand. Lefevre fell with his head against the washstand, and as he was falling Schroder fired another shot. The dentist was carried into the other room by Dr. Brooks, while the ladies present were screaming and a scene of the wildest confusion was being enacted. He was bleeding from a wound in the left side, and died in a very short time after being removed to the outer room. The witness went to see him before he died, but did not hear him say anything about Schroder. He suffered greatly, and seemed to be choking to death. Upon cross-examination by Mr. Foote, Miss Agnew's testimony was not shaken. She said that she thought Dr. Lefevre was absent about three or four minutes before she heard the pistol-shot. She noticed Mrs. Schroder, but not her little girl, in the room at the time of the tragedy. Mrs. Schroder began coming to the office to have dentist work done about a year ago, and she came very often. Mrs. Keeney and Mrs. Mary Jane Spotts, her mother, who were present at the time of the shooting and saw the second shot fired after Dr. Lefevre had fallen, gave substantially the same testimony as Miss Agnew.

Dr. W. F. Brooks, a dentist, who occupied the same building as Dr. Lefevre, was the first person on the scene after the tragedy, and arrested Mr. Schroder. He met the prisoner in the hallway, and Schroder said to him, "Do your duty as a citizen. That man seduced my wife." He had a pistol in his hand. Dr. Brooks took it from him, and delivered him and the weapon over to Officer Fields on the stairs. He then went to see Dr. Lefevre, and found a wound in the left side, while on the opposite side he could see the ball just below the skin. The man lived about one hour after he had been shot. J. L. Bromley was also present at the time of Lefevre's death, and took a statement from him, which he reduced to writing. The court refused to accept this statement in evidence, but held that the prosecution might introduce the testimony of witnesses to prove what the Doctor's declaration was. Mr. Bromley then said that Lefevre told him that Schroder had shot him. Dr. Francis B. Roach testified that Lefevre said to him: "I was shot by a man named Schroder, without any cause." Officer Fields, who arrested the prisoner, said that Schroder, on being given into his custody, said to him: "Officer, do your duty; I shot a man." On the stairway a lady and a child were met, and Schroder asked him if he had any objection to his wife and child accompanying him, and on the officer answering no, he took the little girl in his arms, and the four proceeded to the City Hall. On the way Schroder said once or twice, "That man has seduced my wife. No man can seduce my wife." He kissed his little girl in the City Hall, told his wife to go home and take care of the children, and said to her that he would probably get bail and be home the next day.

With the testimony of A. J. Plate, a gunsmith, the prosecution rested its case, having occupied an entire day in proving what Schroder has never denied, that he killed Dr. Lefevre. Mr. Plate swore that on the 5th of July he sold Schroder a pistol, which was returned three or four days after. The prisoner said he wanted it for a friend, and his friend was not satisfied with it. On the 26th of July, the day of the murder, Mr. Schroder purchased another pistol, and this was identified as the one with which Dr. Lefevre was killed.

The defense was opened by Hall McAllister, who announced as his plea that "the provocation received by the defendant was sufficient to justify his act, even if he was a sane man, and that the defendant on the 26th of July was suffering from mental disease, and was under the control of partial and temporary mania." He called as the first witness Sarah J. Gallagher, a young woman in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Schroder as a servant, and who seems to have been a kind of confidential friend of Dr. Lefevre, acting for him in the capacity of a spy in the house of her master and mistress. She testified to scenes of trouble between Mr. Schroder and his wife, which were more fully detailed in the evidence of Dr. Stebbins later in the trial. The important part of her revelation, however, was the story which she told about Dr. Lefevre keeping out of the way of the husband whom he had so grievously wronged. When she discovered, on the 12th of June, that her master knew of his disgrace, she started off at once to seek Lefevre and warn him of his danger. She met him in Alice-street, and told him of the conversation which she had overheard in the house, and he asked her to keep him posted. She did so, and on one of their meetings he said to her: "Sarah, I am sorry for the trouble I have brought on this little woman, but you should not blame her. She could not help herself." She advised the dentist to confess to his wife and leave Oakland, as his life was not safe. Schroder was becoming more morose and melancholy every day, and there was danger of his doing something rash. He took her advice, and went to Jackson, on the 6th of July, but he remained away only a week, returning on the 13th. Schroder and Dr. Stebbins were then away in the country, and Lefevre asked Sarah to find out if there was a pistol in her master's house. She searched, but found none, and so told him. The last time she saw Dr. Lefevre was on the day of the killing. She went to his office, and told him that Schroder had gone to San Francisco, and that his wife was to meet him at the train on his return. She was afraid that in his then state of mind Schroder "would go to the office and 'give the whole thing away.'" Lefevre asked her to try and prevent Mrs. Schroder from meeting her husband, and she did so, but was not successful. Before the 11th of June, when he discovered that his wife had fallen, Schroder was as kind and loving a man to his wife as the witness ever saw. *After that he was a changed man.* "On the night of July 3," she said, "he broke a good many vases and costly ornaments. Mrs. Schroder came running into the kitchen with blood on her face. I was shaking like a leaf. He followed her, and I said, 'Why do you abuse your wife in this way?' He replied, 'Sarah, she has been defiled.' He seemed miserable. Sometimes for a whole day he would be calm, and at other times he would walk the floor or go to the street. I was afraid he would kill his wife, and had to watch him. I was with Mrs. Schroder and had to protect her. He came once and said, 'Sarah, will you let me come in and kiss my wife?' I said, 'Yes.' He went up to the bed and struck her twice in the face, and the blood gushed all over the bed."

As the witness recited this domestic scene Schroder buried his face in his hands and wept bitterly. Dr. Stebbins, his father-in-law, patted him encouragingly on the back, and he recovered while Sarah was being cross-examined by Zach. Montgomery. The cross-examination failed to shake the girl's testimony in the slightest degree. Some of the questions were of a very insulting character, and an attempt was made to show that Sarah had been on terms of improper intimacy with Dr. Lefevre, but the girl bore up under the infliction bravely. "I did not consider that I was acting the part of a spy," she said, "when I told the Doctor what was going on. I consider myself a respectable girl, whether you do or not. I did not think it derogatory to my position to meet the Doctor in shady places. I am a girl capable of taking care of myself. I was not afraid of the Doctor any more than I am afraid of you. I never said that Dr. Lefevre was an innocent man, for I knew better. I never talked with Mrs. Schroder about Dr. Lefevre, and I never heard Mr. Schroder make any threats to kill the Doctor."

When Sarah was at last released, a number of witnesses, many of them associates of Schroder in the London and San Francisco Bank, were examined by the defense with a view to establishing the fact that after June 11, when it is claimed that he first discovered his wife's infidelity, a remarkable change became apparent in his demeanor. From a pleasant, social companion, a favorite, among his friends, he changed to a sullen, morose man, and when appealed to to explain the change he always avoided an explanation. A sample of this evidence will give a fair idea of the whole. William MacIntosh, a stock-broker of San Francisco, said that he had known the prisoner well and intimately since 1872, when both were engaged in the London and San Francisco Bank. He sometimes called at his house. "I have noticed a great change in him since last June," said the witness. "I called at his place of business and found him very much depressed. I went up and laid my hand on his shoulder and asked him what was the matter. He said, 'Come out and get a drink and I will tell you,' and added, 'I wish to God I could get drunk!' We drank, and he said, 'Let's have some more to drink!' I asked him to confide in me, but he refused. I could not then ascertain what was the cause of his troubles."

The Rev. Horatio Stebbins, one of the most popular clergymen of San Francisco, and the father-in-law of Schroder, occupied very nearly the entire fourth day of the trial. Dr. Stebbins succeeded to the famous Starr King, and has hosts of friends all over the Pacific coast, and as the old man, with his head bowed with grief, told the story of his daughter's shame in defense of the man who had avenged her honor the silence in the crowded court-room was intense. At portions of the father's story tears were forced from the eyes of strong men, and even the lawyers for the prosecution generally treated him with unusual consideration in their cross-examination. The jury listened with breathless attention to his story, and there is no doubt that he alone is to be credited with saving his son-in-law's neck from the halter. He told a plain, straightforward narrative of the troubles which had led to the crime, and which he honestly believed had temporarily unsettled the reason of his son-in-law. "The first knowledge that I had of this trouble," he said, "was on Saturday, June 12, when Edward came to my house in San Francisco in great agitation and distress. He stood without speaking for a while. I asked, 'My son, what is the matter?' He sighed deeply, but said nothing. 'Tell me, what is the matter?' I repeated, and he replied that Dr. Lefevre was at his house the night before, and had attempted to seduce his wife. He said that he went home at 9 o'clock, and heard somebody going out of the back door. He asked his wife who it was, and she said it was Sarah. He was not satisfied with the answer, and at length she told him that it was Lefevre. He asked her if he had been there often, and she said that he had. He retired to their chamber, but did not go to bed. He took his wife into the adjoining room, where their two children were sleeping, and then my daughter told him the full story of her relations to Lefevre. They spent the night in great grief and agitation." After relating the story told by Schroder, Dr. Stebbins said that he went to Oakland with the prisoner, and reached his house at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. He walked into the parlor, and Edward went up stairs, and returned with his wife, who was weeping bitterly. Dr. Stebbins said to her, "My daughter, my daughter, what is this?" She answered, "I don't know," and fell sobbing on his neck. He embraced her tenderly, and the two walked back and forth, the father supporting the daughter. As the witness recalled this scene tears flooded his eyes, and for a time he was unable to proceed. He asked Mrs. Schroder how long her intimacy with Lefevre had continued and when he first came to visit her. She said it was three months ago or more. The three sat down, and the aged minister counseled his children. "Now, my children," he said, "we have all suffered a great wrong, and we must bear it as well as we can and keep it to ourselves. I will do all in my power to bear what I have to suffer and to help you to bear your own troubles." He then asked them if they owed this man anything for professional services, and Edward said he thought they did. "All his relations with this family," said Dr. Stebbins, "must be at once cut off," and with the purpose of doing this he and Schroder went to Lefevre's office to settle all his claims against Schroder and end all relations there.

The story of what happened in Lefevre's office when Dr. Stebbins and Schroder went to visit him after this consultation was given by the witness briefly. "In company with Edward," he said, "I went to the office and called Lefevre out. As he came through the door and closed it—or as I closed it—he approached me as if to accost me. In a courteous way I withdrew, refusing to give him my hand. I asked him if he had an account with Mr. Schroder. I told him to produce it at once. He stepped at once to the desk, and began to open the books. He seemed to handle them indifferently. In his neglect to respond to my demand, I struck him on the shoulder, saying, 'Why don't you furnish your account, Sir?' He kept on turning over the book, looking at the index for names. He found no account. I struck him again, exclaiming, 'You have no account. Have you been using your professional service to seduce my daughter?' To all this he made no reply. He did not look at me. I struck him again, saying, 'Give me a bill, receipted in full, for all services rendered Mr. Schroder's family.' He did not at once write the bill. I told Edward to take a bill-head and write a receipt in full. Edward did so, and Lefevre signed it. I told him never to look upon me or my daughter or any of my family; I think I told him if he did I would blow his brains out. I then beckoned Edward and said, 'Let us leave at once.' Edward made some remarks to him; asked him some questions; he asked him if he was at 'No. 1,154 Alice-street last night,' and Lefevre, after hesitation, answered 'No.' Edward replied, 'You were,' and gave some title of rascal or scoundrel. He told him never to look upon him or his wife again. Lefevre's manner was cowed and abject; he did not look me in the face. I was not armed. I struck him with my fist. [Witness indicated how hard he struck him, and it was a pretty stiff blow.] This was June 12. Edward and I went back to the house on Alice-street. My daughter told me that Lefevre had been there the night before. She said there had been an act of adultery between Lefevre and herself."

From this time until the killing of Lefevre, Dr. Stebbins saw Schroder almost daily. He was very much depressed in spirits, and at times acted like a madman. The doctor advised him to take his wife and go into the country for a short time. They went to Napa about the 14th of June, and were away two or three days. Then they made a trip to Humboldt and were gone three days. On the 6th or 7th of July Dr. Stebbins accompanied Schroder from his house, in Oakland, to the cars, on the way to San Francisco. "As we were walking down Broadway," said the witness, "I had my arm in his. He suddenly dashed away from me, and ran. He went out of my sight. Presently he returned and said, 'I thought I saw that man, but it was not him.' I said, 'What man?' and he answered, 'Lefevre.' I asked him if he was armed, and he said that he was. I told him he should not go armed, and if he had a pistol he should lay it away. I urged that upon him. My influence with him was to sustain him in affliction. I never said anything to him about avenging his wrongs. I always tried to influence him against making them public. I induced him to put away his pistol. He seemed so much comforted after doing so that I went to the bank and applied for a leave of absence for him, which the manager granted." This was on Friday, July 9, and Dr. Stebbins at once started on a trip with Schroder, thinking to divert his mind from his troubles. This expedition lasted for six days, but resulted in very little good. Schroder was depressed and sulky during the entire trip. To all questions he would answer simply yes or no, and he often broke out in ejaculations, such as "Oh, my wife—my home!" In the meantime, Schroder treated his wife at times with every expression of love and kindness, and at other times abused her violently. The Doctor first heard of his ill-treatment of Mrs. Schroder on Monday, July 5, when he went to the house to visit her. She came to the door and he saw that her countenance was covered with extravasated blood. Upon being asked what was the matter, she replied, "Nothing, Papa, he did not know what he did." The witness saw Schroder, and he appeared to be utterly oblivious to the fact that he had abused his wife. He took Minnie in his arms and soothed and caressed her and kissed her wounds. A week later the Doctor took his daughter to his own house in San Francisco because he feared her husband's ungovernable fits of rage and violence. He would treat her tenderly for three or four days, and then he would break out in violence. The Doctor remonstrated with him, and he would express great wonder at what he had done. Dr. Stebbins said that he had had great experience with persons suffering from diseases of the mind, and he was satisfied that from the 11th of June to the 26th of July Schroder was thoroughly irresponsible for his acts. He had almost determined to send his son-in-law to an insane asylum on the 18th of July, but thought that he could control him so that he would do no harm.

Mr. Montgomery, in cross-examining Dr. Stebbins, sought to develop the idea that he and Schroder had gone to Lefevre's office to secure a receipted bill for services without paying the money, and that the killing was the result of an attempt to black-mail the dentist. The witness, however, said that he had the money to pay when he called on Dr. Lefevre, and subsequently on the trial the dentist's books were produced, and no account against Schroder was found. The prosecution fought hard to exclude the *testimony of Dr. Stebbins in relation* to his daughter's intimacy with Lefevre, and contended that the confession of Mrs. Schroder to another party was not competent evidence when the lady herself was within reach of the court. Judge Green overruled the objection, however, holding that while the evidence could have no weight as proving the adultery, it might properly be admitted as showing the state of the prisoner's mind when he shot Dr. Lefevre. A number of experts on insanity were introduced by the defense to show the nature and effect of temporary insanity resulting from continual brooding over a great wrong. Nearly two days were consumed in the presentation of this testimony, and the Sickles and other prominent trials were drawn upon largely. The prosecution attempted to break the force of the evidence as to Schroder's uniform tenderness toward his wife previous to his discovery of her infidelity by producing witnesses to prove that he was a habitual gambler and a frequent visitor to immoral houses, but it only succeeded in showing that he occasionally played a game of "draw poker" with his friends, which is as common a source of amusement on this side of the continent as the game of whist is on the other.

The case was given to the jury on Friday afternoon at 7 o'clock, and after deliberating for 72 hours, a verdict was returned to-day acquitting Schroder on the ground of temporary insanity. When the words which restored him to freedom were spoken, the prisoner jumped to his feet, and, laughing hysterically, rushed to the jury and grasped the hand of each member, exclaiming: "God bless you! God bless you!" After this scene he was taken back to the jail, where he found his wife waiting to greet him, and the two were driven to their home in Alice-street. The house is guarded by policemen to-night, fears being entertained that some of the friends of Lefevre will attempt the life of his slayer. Schroder is very nervous and is afraid of being assassinated. To a reporter who succeeded in reaching him after much difficulty he said that he had received several letters threatening his life, but he had not decided yet whether to leave the State or remain in Oakland. Popular feeling is bitterly against him, and he will probably deem it expedient to remove from the neighborhood of his crime. The jury, before rendering the verdict, engaged themselves by a solemn oath not to disclose the nature of their deliberations, so that the secrets of the jury-room will probably be well kept. The press is almost unanimous in condemning the verdict.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Rodney W. Daniels, Collector of Customs at Buffalo, N. Y.; Allen T. Wikoff, Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio.

Consuls.—John F. Van Ingen, at Talcahuano; Harry P. Dill, of Maine, at Fort Erie, Canada.

Postmasters.—William H. Haskell, at Albany, N. Y.; Watson A. Stone, Oneida, N. Y.; George H. Anderson, Pittsburg, Penn.; George R. Hendricks, Selin's Grove, Penn.; J. F. Scofield, Painesville, Ohio; A. B. Cooper, Union City, Ind.; Andrew N. Curry, Petersburg, Ill.; Byron M. Cutcheon, Manistee, Mich.; P. C. Lane, Palmyra, Mo.; J. W. McClelland, Marion, Iowa; S. T. Pointer, Spartansburg, S. C.; Paul M. Ruthrauff, Austin, Texas.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Eugene Schuyler, of New-York, to be Consul-General at Bucharest.

To be Consuls.—Sidney W. Cooper, of New-York, at Cadiz; George F. Lincoln, of Connecticut, at Stettin; Edward A. Youngs, of New-York, at Manila; Henry L. Atherton, of New-York, at Pernambuco; Evelyn P. Mussey, of Vermont, at Mahe; Almont Barnes, of Vermont, at Curacoa; Asa C. Prindle, of New-York, at Bahia; Theodore Canisius, of Illinois, at Geestemunde; James W. Siler, of Arkansas, at Laguayra; James M. Wilson, of Missouri, at Hamburg; John Darrall, of New-York, at Bristol; David A. McKinley, of California, at Honolulu.

Customs Officers.—William L. Ashmore, Collector at Burlington, N. J.; William Lowen, Sag Harbor, N. Y.; John N. Cozzens, Newport, R. I.; Tomlinson F. Johnson, Savannah, Ga.; James K. Wharton, Surveyor of Customs, Portsmouth, Ohio; Andrew J. Dumont, Naval Officer at New-Orleans.

Albind Morgan, Collector of Internal Revenue, First District of Alabama.

Registers of Land Offices.—George A. McKenzie, at Stockton, Cal.; Frederick H. Hinckley, at Eureka, Nev.; Roland B. Kinne, at Yakima, Washington Territory; August Luddenhausen, at Oxford, Idaho.

Receivers of Public Moneys.—James M. Adams, at Yakima, Washington Territory; Allen W. Eaton, of New-York, at Oxford, Idaho; William H. Pilkenton at Wakeney, Kan.; James D. Dyer at Wachita, Kan.; Edward P. Champlin at Deadwood, Dakota.

David B. Dyer, of Kansas, agent at the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory; Josiah M. Hetrich Assayer at the Carson Mint; Theophilus Gaines, Pension Agent at Washington, D. C.; George B. N. Tower, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Second District of Massachusetts; Mark D. Flower, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Fifth District of Minnesota; William Lawrence, of Ohio, to be First Controller of the Treasury; Asa O. Aldis, of Vermont, Commissioner for the settlement of French and American claims.

Army.—First Lieut. Samuel E. Tillman, Corps of Engineers, to be Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology at West Point; Second Lieut. Thomas H. Barry, Seventh Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant First Infantry; Second Lieut. Herbert G. Squires, First Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, Fifth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, First Artillery; First Lieut. James M. Ingalls to be Captain, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, to be First Lieutenant, First Artillery; First Lieut. James Chester to be Captain, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. John E. Myers, to be First Lieutenant, Third Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Emory Upton, to be Colonel, Fourth Artillery; Major George P. Andrews to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Richard H. Jackson to be Major, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. Wallace Matt to be First Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieut. Lewis C. Allen to be First Lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb to be First Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. James A. Houghey to be Captain, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead to be First Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieut. Bethel M. Custer to be Captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Ammon A. Augur to be First Lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Sergt.-Major Charles A. Howard, Sixth Cavalry; Sergt. John F. McBlain, Second Cavalry, and Sergt. Philip P. Powell, Sixth Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenants, Ninth Cavalry; Sergt. Thomas Connolly, general service, First Infantry; Corp. William Moffatt, general service, Second Infantry; Quartermaster-Sergt. W. H. Chalfield, Seventh Cavalry, Fifth Infantry; Sergt. John J. Shaw, Sixth Infantry; Sergt. William H. Blauvelt, Fourth Artillery, Fifteenth Artillery; Sergt. Edward J. Gruntley, Twenty-first Infantry, Seventeenth Infantry; Sergt.-Major Peter Campbell, Eighteenth Infantry; Quartermaster-Sergt. Alfred M. Palmer, Fourth Artillery, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Hospital Steward James E. Brett, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Hospital Steward Eaton A. Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Sergt. George W. Webb, Eighth Infantry, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and the list of Cadet graduates at West Point, sent to the Senate on the 8th of December, to be Second Lieutenants.

Navy.—Commodore Donald McN. Fairfax to be a Rear-Admiral, Capt. John H. Upshur to be Commodore, Commander Edward E. Potter to be Captain, Lieut.-Commander Augustus G. Kellogg to be a Commander, Lieut. Albert S. Snow to be a Commander, Master Henry M. Jacoby to be Lieutenant, Ensign Frederick H. Tyler to be Master, Midshipman John M. Orchard to be Ensign, Master Samuel L. Graham to be a Lieutenant, Ensign Mason A. Shufeldt to be Master, Midshipman Thomas M. Brumby to be Ensign, Lieut.-Commander James H. Sands to be Commander, Lieut. George A. Reiter to be Lieutenant-Commander, Master Henry L. Green to be Lieutenant, Ensign William Winder to be Master, Midshipman Augustus F. Fechteler to be Ensign, Master Corwin P. Rees to be a Lieutenant, Ensign Henry Morrill to be Master, Midshipman John N. Jordan to be Ensign, Lieut.-Commander Frank Wildes to be Commander, Midshipmen William E. Bielkman, Horace M. Witzel, O. G. Dodge, William S. David of New-York, and Hero Taylor, of Illinois, to be Ensigns; Joaquin Denetrie Castello, James Duncan Gatewood, Joseph Hammond Bryan, Oliver Diehl, to be Assistant Surgeons; Passed Assistant Engineers Edwin Welles and George F. Hunt, to be Chief Engineers; Assistant Engineers Asa M. Mattice, George B. Ransom, Henry Henig, Robert R. Leitch, and Henry G. Cleaver, to be Passed Assistant Engineers; Lieut. Howard Emery to be a Third Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service.

Postmasters.—William A. Perry, at Barre, Vt.; Emerson Stone, Spencer, Mass.; Chester F. Prescott, Holyoke, Mass.; A. S. Hunter, Chicopee, Mass.; Joseph A. Woodward, Franklin, Mass.; James H. Jones, Ashland, Mass.; John Robbins, Babylon, N. Y.; John T. McCarty, Pulaski, N. Y.; H. M. Scranton, Perry, N. Y.; Charles H. Walker, Frostburg, Md.; Charles W. Miller, Frederick, Md.; William S. Oakey, Salem, Va.; L. H. Phleger, Piedmont, West Va.; Miss M. Dusenbury, Concord, N. C.; Mrs. E. Atkinson, Georgetown, S. C.; Henry Cochran, Selma, Ala.; George H. Snook, Mount Clement, Mich.; Mrs. Cora W. Harvie, Butler, Mo.; Richard Kennedy, McMinnville, Tenn.; John N. Shipman, Springfield, Ohio; William H. Hart, Frankfort, Ind.; Thomas J. Lucas, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; N. Headington, Portland, Ind.; O. H. Woodworth, Columbia City, Ind.; George W. Curtiss, Urbana, Ill.; John Gordon, Jacksonville, Ill.; Miss A. M. Lawton, Griggsville, Ill.; Mrs. M. E. Jenkins, Murphysboro, Ill.; James B. Brown, Galena, Ill.; John M. Swisher, Jr., Corpus Christi, Texas; S. D. McKahn, Menomonee, Wis.; J. M. Hibbard, Stoughton, Wis.; D. J. Pettee, Perry, Iowa; A. Beadle, Cresco, Iowa; R. McClenahan, Sigourney, Iowa; W. G. Agnew, Osceola, Iowa; D. W. Reed, Waukon, Iowa; A. H. Crook, Fair Play, Col.; J. S. Updegraff, Central City, Col.; J. R. Wilson, Hays City, Kan.; James C. Topliff, Arkansas City, Kan.; P. Rockefeller, Washington, Kan.; John S. Gilmore, Fredonia, Kan.; S. C. Sloat, Harvard, Neb.; Nathan Fodrea, West Point, Neb.; John Tweedy, Aurora, Neb.; William R. Renshaw, Colfax, Washington Territory; Mrs. Mary Delming, Virginia City, Montana; S. T. Palmier, Spartanburg, S. C.

A WARNING TO STEAM-BOAT ENGINEERS.

Soon after the steam-boat Laura M. Starin left New-Brighton, on her 6 o'clock trip last evening from Staten Island to this City, William Jewell, her engineer, turned a stop-cock in the boiler to let the old water out while fresh water poured in at the top. He turned the cock too far, and was unable to stop the flow of water. The result was that he was compelled to draw his fires to prevent an explosion. He notified Capt. Parks of the accident while the boat was off Robbin's Reef, and a signal was sent to the Northfield, of the North Shore Line, which was also on her way to this City. The Northfield took the passengers of the Starin—about 35 in number—to her pier at the foot of Broadway, and the tugs Blanche Page and Hattie Sprague were sent down to tow the disabled steamer to her berth. She reached Pier No. 18 North River at 11:15 P. M. An examination of the boat showed that she had received no damage. The engineer had his hand slightly scalded in his efforts to stop the flow of hot water from the boiler.

CHINESE LEPERS SENT HOME.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Fourteen Chinese lepers were shipped on the steamer Belgic, which sailed for Hong Kong to-day, by the Supervisors. Secrecy was observed in preparing for their departure, through fear of writs of habeas corpus being obtained by their friends. Each one was provided with a small sum of money for his immediate necessities on reaching Hong Kong. Chinese Consul Bee has telegraphed to the Chinese authorities, and they will be taken direct from the steamer to the leper hospital at Canton. It is believed all the lepers in this city are included in this shipment. The lepers presented a hideous appearance, and their countrymen on board the steamer refused to go near them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

JEAN FRANÇOIS MILLET, PEASANT AND PAINTER. Translated by HELENA DE KAY from the French of ALFRED SENSIER. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO. 1881.

Enterprise is one of the few virtues which believers in the old or European order of things have grudgingly allowed to the Americans. Until the civil war was over the few who trusted that the United States, along with its incessant striving after the material, would also evolve a love for the beautiful and a taste for what is not merely the brute luxury of the parvenu, had hard work to maintain their ground in face of the overwhelming arguments which our civilization presented. The volume before us marks the enterprise of American publishers, but it also stands as a significant landmark in the progress of æsthetics on this side of the ocean. An abridged translation from the advance sheets appears at the same time with the French original in Paris, and though it is on a smaller scale and has fewer specimens of the work of the great artist whose life it relates, that fact is all the more significant of the spread here of a love for the arts. The great French edition, with its wide margins, superb reproductions by heliotypic process, its labored initials, and costly printing, is a book for the few who are able to afford such expensive luxuries; the American translation, well bound, finely printed, and illustrated with 28 careful woodcuts of Millet's paintings, is sold for the price obtained by many English books which have *no special attractions to make them costly.* It presents a careful sifting of the large work by Sensier, and, by reason of its smaller size and price, widens the circle of its readers to a degree which the original, or a complete translation of the original, could never attain. Sensier died in 1877 without finishing this work, and now M. Paul Mantz, taking the manuscript and notes, has completed it in a rather off-hand manner, which shows that he appreciates thoroughly neither Millet nor his biographer. Fortunately, Sensier had already carried the life down to 1864, and the portion attributable to M. Mantz does not affect the result. Sensier also wrote "Souvenirs sur Théodore Rousseau," (1872,) and "Etude sur George Michel," both of which ought to find their way, more or less abridged, into English.

Jean François Millet, whose paintings are now held at enormous prices by the importers of foreign pictures, was not a favorite either here or in France a few years ago. The late William Morris Hunt was one of the first to discover his genius, and through him Mr. Quincy Shaw, of Boston, came to know the value of his work. The house of the latter at Jamaica Plain is said to contain the best collection of Millet's work which exists. The Luxembourg has at most one painting by Millet, and that unimportant. A rich tailor near Paris is reported to be the owner of the collection next in importance to that of Mr. Quincy Shaw. The slow but sure gains which his paintings have made in the affections of amateurs would be enough to make him the most interesting artist which France has produced, but his life in itself is a tableau which places him among the ranks of the most picturesque old painters whom that delightful Florentine gossip, Vasari, has described for all time. A peasant who is fated to be a painter, and goes to Paris when the *bourgeoisie* is most triumphant and vulgar; a Norman who faces the undying prejudice of the Parisian against that silent, thrifty race; an innovator in art who at the outset criticises, under the mask of the impenetrable silence of a plowman, the greatest painters of the day, and sees the hollowness of the mighty names of the former century, the posturing Bouchers and Watteaus; a student in the atelier of Delaroche who would not paint like him, or anybody else, but was overwhelmed with the beauty of the sculptures in the Louvre, and suffered positive agonies of pleasure in looking at the drawings of Michael Angelo! Such is the figure which Sensier had to deal with during his later years of failing strength, and at the last to leave without the final touches and to the mercy of an inferior writer.

Sent to Paris on the strength of a slender pension granted by the town of Cherbourg, which was soon withdrawn, Millet had to bear great privations of body—to these he was luckily hardened—and still greater hardships of mind. He painted unsigned portraits for $1 and $2 a piece. He made pastels in imitation of Boucher and Watteau, of which the dealers were very disdainful, and for which they would never give more than $4. And well they might be wary, for how could such an uncouth genius hit the shallow prettiness which gave a selling value to these feeble delights of feeble folk? But all the while he was studying what was to be found in libraries and museums of the work of Albrecht Dürer, Leonardo da Vinci, Jean Cousin, and Nicolas Poussin, but especially of Michael Angelo. He read all the biographies, communications, correspondence, and documents concerning this great man, whom he never ceased to consider the highest expression of art. And, indeed, if any one master can be traced in the most original vein which Millet struck out it would be the mighty artist who, next to Dante, forms the greatest boast of Florence.

"In these researches Millet liked to be accompanied by Marolle (an artist, the son of a varnish manufacturer.) Either because he was afraid of learned men or feared to commit some blunder, he made the friend do the talking. Marolle was a link between Millet and the outer world, which always filled him with a sort of horror, and this function Marolle performed with zeal. * * * Almost every year he went to breathe his native air and stay some weeks in Gruchy with his mother and grandmother. He made two portraits of his grandmother, (who was also his godmother, and had taken complete charge of his early life.) One was a drawing, life size, characterized by a strong expression of austerity. Millet worked on it with great care as a labor of love. He wanted, he said, to show the soul of his grandmother. As his pictures did not sell, he accepted commissions for signs, and painted them the size of life. Having failed to please the municipality of Cherbourg with the portrait of a deceased local dignitary, Millet was completely cast off by the influential people, who were ashamed of having protected a sign-painter, but such injustice raised friends for him. Millet was a big, handsome fellow, proud, with gentle eyes. A nice Cherbourg girl, whose portrait he was painting, took compassion on him. Millet married her in 1841, and began to paint portraits of his wife, himself, and several members of his new family, whom he always disliked to speak of. His marriage was not happy. His wife was very delicate; she suffered and faded away, dying in Paris in 1844. At this period his talent changed, and assumed a distinct individuality. The blackness and thick shadows of his figures disappeared, and all the traditions of the Delaroche studio. He painted with fervor, with the joy of a man who feels full of life and gifts, and who understands the secrets of his masters. But he finds his hand is too clever and does not follow his mind. Then he stops, studies Michael Angelo, and analyzes Correggio. He goes to the Louvre, does not copy, but lives in the atmosphere of the masters. He questions them, tries to understand them. 'At last,' said Diaz, 'here is a new man who has the knowledge which I would like to have, and movement, color, expression, too—here is a painter!' Millet's life now became still harder, complicated by the sufferings of a dying woman. He was without money, position, or connections. He never spoke of this time without a sort of terror. His material life was a daily fight. He was ready to do anything that chance offered; had endless difficulties to get the most trifling sums paid. He met people who took advantage of his poverty, who wearied him with their refusals and went to all lengths in their cruelty. A different man would have vowed vengeance on this inhuman society—this savage Paris; but Millet did not bear any malice. He merely told the fact and added: 'Yes, there are bad people, but there are good ones also, and one good one consoles you for many bad. I sometimes found helping hands, and I don't complain.'"

In 1845 he married a second time, and for a little while seemed to be actually a popular painter. At Havre he painted all sorts of people and things; a public exhibition was organized, and when with difficulty he had got together 900f. he left for Paris with his young wife. "Here ends the happy life of Millet. Paris, sombre and stubborn, will dispute and fight him. Becoming soon a father, his duty will be to his family; black bread and anxiety will be his portion—he will never see again either his mother or grandmother. Paris will be a prison to him, and will not even let him go to bid farewell to his old nurses. He will write often to the inhabitants of his native town; the answers will be always touchingly full of tenderness and resignation; but he will always look upon himself as a captive. 'I felt,' said Millet, 'that I was nailed to a rock and condemned to endless labor; but I could have forgotten all if I had only been able once in a while to see again my native place.'"

—*The Descriptive Catalogue of Books. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.*—Illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote to "The Hanging of the Crane" and "Mabel Martin;" by Boughton to "Miles Standish," by Gibson, Merrill, Sheppard, and others, to various portions of the great subscription edition of Longfellow's works ornament the neatly printed octavo.

—*Five Mice in a Mouse-trap. By the Man in the Moon. Done in the Vernacular from the Lunacular. By Laura E. Richards. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.*—A lively account of the adventures of, and stories told to, five little girls. It is by a daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who has already found great favor in the nursery with "Babyhood" and other juvenile books. The illustrations and the bright pictures on the cover are unusually good, being supplied by Kate Greenaway, Addie Ledyard, and others. It has a brightness and piquancy entirely its own.

—*Zigzag Journeys in Classic Lands; or, Tommy Toby's Trip to Mount Parnassus. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.*—On the strength of the success of "Zigzag Journeys in Europe," we are threatened with a full-blown Zigzag series, so much virtue does the publisher discover in a name that is already known. The present is much the same in plan as the book of last Winter, except that the young tourists pass through the old Roman Empire and cross the Mediterranean and Ægean. Its object is by affording a glimpse of the past glory and a view of the present condition of Greece and Rome to arouse an interest in classical studies. A variegated chromo cover, abundant illustrations in the text and full page, and the frequent use of anecdotes and dialogue are features of the plan. "Zigzag Journeys in the Orient" is the next volume projected.

—*American Painters, with One Hundred and Four Examples of their Work Engraved on Wood. By G. W. Sheldon. Enlarged Edition. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.*—This exceedingly handsome volume is representative of contemporaneous American art, containing numerous engravings, taken after the best works of our painters. In the text many of the artists have written their lives, which must make these autobiographies of special interest. Commencing with Mr. F. E. Church, the catalogue ends with a work of Mr. William Page. In point of typography and binding the volume is perfection itself. The illustrations are the work of such excellent wood-engravers as Linton, Morse, Harley, Anthony, Bobbet, Filmer, Smithwick, Juengling, Annin, and Closson. Among many choice pictures, we may mention the "Mill Stream," after A. T. Bricher; "On the Hudson," James D. Smillie; "Training the Surf Horse," George Innes, Jr.; "Autumn Woods," Homer D. Martin; "A Glimpse of Franconia Notch," F. H. Smith; "Midsummer Retreat," A. H. Wyant; "The Last Gleam," William Hart, and B. D. Porter's "Mandolin Player."

—*The Microcosm and Other Poems. By Abraham Coles, M. D., LL. D. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.* 1881.—The main poem of this highly ornamental volume was published in 1866, and read by the author before the Medical Society of New-Jersey, of which he was at that time President. It is certainly a curious production, even for the President of a medical society. For instance, page 65 is headed "Ingestion—Digestion—Assimilation," and the lines that follow run thus:

> "Be in our mouths to sanctify our Food;
> Begin the process changing it to Blood.
> We dare not call that common and unclean
> Which Thou hast cleansed—nor count that longer mean
> So honored by assimilations grand
> And exaltations of Thine own right hand,
> As through the channels of the body rolled
> Th' ingested Morsel comes to be ensouled."

Numerous foot-notes explain technically the similes used for such things as the gastric juice, the white and gray tissues of the brain, &c. Such terms as "Theopneusty," on the other hand, will need the largest kind of dictionary. Further on one reads:

> "Teach the strict Lacteals duly thus to guide
> Into the narrow way from out the wide,
> Where freed from feculence all white and clean,
> And trained through mazes of the Glands between,
> For saintly fellowship and spousals sweet
> With the dear Lymph, as they together meet
> Within the Duct Thoracic mount to gain
> The level of the pierced Subclavian Vein."

Dr. Coles shows as much piety as learning, and mixes the Bible in equal portions with the "Manual of Surgery." It would be a mistake to infer, however, that Dr. Coles is always ridiculous; on the contrary, some of his hymns for children are beautiful in their simplicity and truth. His piety is evidently of the most sincere kind; he writes from the heart. And it should be added that even in the medical form, in which love for his profession has caused him to lean too far toward the baldness of realism, his evident sincerity of purpose makes the effort respectable. The flavor of his book is most quaint, suggesting, on the religious side, George Herbert, and on the naturalistic side the elder Darwin, who, in "The Botanic Garden," laid the seed of the revolution in science accomplished by the patient genius of his grandson. It may be recommended for these qualities to lovers of curiosities in literature, and to those who look for religious poetry attractively bound and illustrated, with engravings from photographs, for its suitableness as a gift-book.

LITERARY NOTES.

—It is said that the pugnacious woman whose *nom de plume* is "Gail Hamilton" is engaged in writing the reminiscences of her girlhood.

—The rare copy of Shelley's "Queen Mab," unique by reason of Mrs. Shelley's annotations, was recently sold at auction in London for $150.

—Mr. Edmund W. Gosse's selection of the best English odes from Spenser to Swinburne, with a critical introduction, will make one of the volumes of the Parchment Library.

—The Moscow *Gazette* has lately achieved a sensation by publishing daily, during the great State trial, telegraphic reports, extending to over five columns of close print in some cases.

—Mr. R. H. Shepherd's "Bibliography of Thackeray" will be published shortly, in uniform style with his bibliographies of Tennyson, Ruskin, and Dickens, by Mr. Elliot Stock.

—The author of "Olriz Grange" has written a new poem, entitled "Raban; or, Life-splinters," which Mr. Macklehose, publisher to the University of Glasgow, will issue immediately.

—Dr. Guest, the author of the "History of English Rhythms," a man quite unrivaled in his special lines of study, has just died. He resigned the mastership of Caius College only a few weeks ago.

—Mr. Charles Hatch Smith has just issued a patriotic poem entitled "Libertas; Past, Present, and Future," published by T. B. Ventres, of Brooklyn. Besides being a poet, Mr. Smith is well known as a musician, having written many graceful songs.

—Prof. Huxley has in the press a new volume of lectures and essays. It will include the recent address at Birmingham on "Science and Culture," the lectures on "Technical Education," on "Evolution," on "The Coming Age of Darwinism," and several others. Macmillan & Co. will be the publishers.

—The late Thomas Tod Stoddart, of Kelso, has been known as one of the chief anglers of Scotland for the last half-century. He succeeded in writing books on angling much better than in his poetical ventures, for which he was severely castigated by Christopher North in *Blackwood*. He left his autobiography ready for the press.

—M. François Lenormant, the results of whose archæological tour in Southern Italy have appeared from time to time in the *Academy*, and are by far the most complete studies of this interesting district which have ever been written, is engaged in seeing through the press a work in three volumes entitled "La Grande Grèce, Paysages et Histoire," the first of which will appear in a few weeks.

—Several new volumes in the English Men of Letters Series have been given to different writers. "Charles Dickens" will be done by Prof. A. W. Ward, "De Quincey" by Prof. David Masson, and "Charles Lamb" by the Rev. Alfred Ainger. Mr. Frederick Myers's "Wordsworth" will be published by the Harpers in a few days, and Mr. George Saintsbury's "Dryden" is in the press.

—The "Revised Version of the New Testament" is promised for February next, and a "Companion to the Revised Version," prepared by the Rev. Alexander Roberts, D. D., Professor of Humanity at St. Andrew's University, Aberdeen, and a member of the New Testament Company, explaining the reasons for the changes made in the Authorized Version, will be published simultaneously by Cassel, Petter, Galpin & Co.

—Profs. Riggenbach and Stockmeyer have edited a new edition of the Greek New Testament, published by the Bible Society of Basle, in an octavo volume of 698 pages, in which they have endeavored to give the original and most ancient text, taking as their basis the text of the eighth edition of Tischendorf, without slavishly following his various readings. The volume is primarily dedicated to the Bible-reading Greeks in Greece and in the Ottoman Empire.

—The *Academy* states that the late Chief-Justice Cockburn had promised to print in that journal the results of his extensive researches into the question of the authorship of the "Letters of Junius." He had considered it deeply, and had studied the matter of handwriting both by his own visits to the British Museum, and at second hand through the investigations of an expert. The work grew under his hands into a substantial volume on "Junius and his Times," and it is believed that these manuscripts, upon a matter of perennial curiosity, are left in a condition to be published.

—Notwithstanding Mr. Forman is believed to have gathered into his four volumes of Shelley's prose works every scrap the poet ever penned, Mr. Richard Garnet, an equal authority in all that pertains to Shelley, has undertaken to edit for the Parchment Library a selection of the letters of Shelley, to include only such matter as is good, in a literary sense, (and the better part of Shelley's correspondence is good indeed,) and aiming at the same time to exhibit the writer fully in all aspects of his character and work. The proposed volume will be welcomed by many to whom Shelley's correspondence is as yet but vaguely known.

—The Boston publishing-house of James R. Osgood & Co. appears to have emerged from its two years of retirement with renewed and staying life and energy. Their superb illustrated edition of Tennyson's "A Dream of Fair Women" has been the most successful holiday book of the season, and it has been very difficult to keep pace with the unexpected demand. The children's friends have exhausted fresh editions of "The Peterkin Papers" and the charming "Stories of the Saints," and those of reflective years have been richly gratified with such new books as the "Radical Club," Congdon's "Reminiscences," and James Freeman Clarke's "Self-Culture." In the new illustrated biographies of Millet and Hunt, in Winckelmann's "History of Ancient Art," and a group of similar works the increasing army of art students and art lovers find delightful companions.

—Mr. James Anthony Froude, whose brother, Richard Hurrell Froude, was, up to the time of his death, one of the chief leaders in the Tractarian movement in the English Church, who has told the story of his own escape from that form of Christianity in the strange book entitled "The Nemesis of Faith," which has been republished in this country, is about to publish in *Good Words*, in the form of a series of letters addressed to a friend, his "Personal Reminiscences of the High Church Revival." They will begin with the new year, the first letter on "The Church of England Fifty Years Ago" appearing in the January number. Others will follow in successive numbers, treating of "The Tractarians," "John Henry Newman," "Tract XC. and its Consequences," "The Lives of the Saints," and related topics. The personal details and outspoken criticisms of these papers are certain to arouse much interest.

—Mr. George W. Curtis, in the "Easy Chair" of *Harper* for January, rightly calls that venerable periodical (begun 31 years ago) "the people's magazine." Its original object, in the days of the old *Knickerbocker*, was to give the public, every month, the largest miscellany of the best popular reading from foreign and native authors, "without prosing or preaching, or any kind of namby-pamby." When *Harper* began, illustrated periodicals, in the modern sense, were unknown. Mr. Curtis calls the present following of *Harper*, in his happy phrase, "a diocese of readers, and, as long as the tact and experience, which have helped to make the magazine what it is continue to control it, its diocese will be constantly widening. It is a part of its editorial policy to take up no controverted questions, and to touch as nearly as possible only what interests the majority of readers. This is not trimming sails, however; it is only furnishing wholesome family reading of the best sort. The publication of an English edition may already be counted a success.

REVISING THE ESTIMATES.

INFORMATION WANTED FROM THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment took up the final estimates for 1881 yesterday, beginning with the estimates for the Mayor's office. It was decided to appropriate $40,000 for the expenses of that office during the coming year. Park Commissioner Wales asked the board to give him a hearing at some future day about the Park Department estimates, and after he had gone Park Commissioner Lane appeared and said he was ready to explain anything about the estimates at once. Mayor Cooper said he noticed the Department had made no proper separation of salaried men and employes in their estimates, and, on his motion, the Park Commissioners were requested to make such a separation. Mr. Lane explained that the salary list varied from time to time. Mr. Cooper replied that he saw no reason why the Park Department should not comply with the law, and make a proper distinction between the two classes of employes.

"Sometimes we have more men on the salary list than usual, and sometimes less," said Mr. Lane.

"Do you mean to say that you can't distinguish between a clerk, for instance, and a mason?" the Mayor asked.

"Our salary account is really very small," was the answer.

"Then," said Mayor Cooper, "let it so appear on the records. I have no hesitation in saying that I will not vote for an appropriation for salaries and labor unless the two items are separated. If you can't do it, we will have to do the best way we can. We want a detailed statement of the salary list of your department. We want to discuss particulars, not things in general."

Mr. Lane asked what time the board would want to hear from the department, and said it was pretty hard to do any business in the Park Commissioners' Board just now. It was decided to hear the Park Commissioners on Tuesday of next week. To-morrow the board will listen to the representatives of the Fire Department and the Board of Education. On Friday the Departments of Public Works and of Charities and Correction will be heard. The Police Department and Board of Health will be discussed on Monday. To-day another session to listen to tax-payers will be held. The law requires that the board shall finally pass upon the estimates before Jan. 1.

FUNERAL OF JAMES M. MORRISON.

The funeral of James M. Morrison, late President of the Manhattan Company, took place yesterday afternoon from the South Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. The Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor and the Rev. Dr. John Hall, each of whom made short addresses. To use the words of Dr. Hall, there were in the congregation "the men who could give tone and life to the business of the City." Seldom has so large a representation of the leading bankers and business men been assembled at one time. The bearers were Messrs. Samuel Sloan, George D. H. Gillespie, John Sloan, John Harsen Rhoades, George S. Coe, Samuel D. Babcock, Jacob Vermilye, John A. Stewart, Nathaniel Putnam, and B. B. Sherman. Among others present were Dr. M. Chalmers, Messrs. Alexander and William Taylor, John Wolfe, Wilson G. Hunt, William Wood, and the following of the Sabbath Committee, of which Mr. Morrison was one of the original members and for 26 years the Treasurer: Norman White, F. S. Winston, Gerard Beekman, Robert Carter, Theodore Gilman, William Alexander Smith, W. W. Atterbury, John E. Parsons, and John C. Havemeyer. The officers and clerks of the Manhattan Company were present in a body, including J. T. Baldwin, Cashier; E. A. Reid, Assistant Cashier; Robert Elder, Transportation Agent; R. S. Scott, E. Max Reid, and C. T. Kissam, Tellers, and J. D. Tolten, book-keeper. Owing to the death on Monday evening of Mr. David Morrison's child, Janet, granddaughter of the deceased, Mr. Morrison's body will be kept in the church until Thursday, when the bodies of both grandfather and granddaughter will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

THE NEW FRENCH STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Messrs. Funch, Edye & Co., have received additional advices by mail regarding the new line of steamers about to be started by the Compagnie Générale Bordelaise, of Bordeaux, France. The company intend to establish a fortnightly service between this port and Bordeaux, and to that end have contracted for the building of four first-class steamers of 3,000 tons capacity, and a speed capable of making the passage in 12 days. They will also have accommodations for a number of passengers. Until these are finished, the company will charter vessels for service in the interim. The first, the Ville d'Alger, will leave Bordeaux on the 28th inst. The company has been organized with a capital of 5,000,000f. When the shares were offered for subscription, 4,000,000f. were offered. There is a bill now before the French Senate, having passed the Assembly, granting large subsidies to all steamers built in France. It is expected that it will soon become a law. In addition to this the company has been subsidized by the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce, the Orleans Railway, and the railroads of the South of France. The President is M. Armand Lalande, also President of the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce, and the Vice-President is M. Hubert Prom, also Vice-President of the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce. M. Charles Lapat, marine engineer, is Secretary, and M. Henri Bordes, manager.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

AID FOR THE SICK IN HOSPITALS.

INSTITUTIONS WHICH WILL SHARE IN THE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY COLLECTIONS.

In the list of institutions to share in the benefits of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday collection is the Woman's Hospital, which has now reached the twenty-fifth year of its existence. During that period it has treated 5,[illegible] patients, of whom 3,480 returned to their homes cured, while the conditions of others were decidedly improved. The staff of the out-door department held in the same space of time 27,175 consultations. Most of the persons treated were afflicted with diseases which, before the time of Dr. Sims and his successors, were regarded as incurable. Under the new methods patients are almost invariably enabled to return to their homes with sufficient health and vigor to bear the burdens and responsibilities of domestic life. The property and general management of the Woman's Hospital are vested in a Board of Governors, the supervision of its domestic affairs being intrusted to a Board of Lady Supervisors. On the medical staff are Drs. Emmett, Thomas Bozeman, and other well-known physicians and surgeons. The women composing the corps of nurses are carefully selected by members of the Board of Lady Supervisors. It is claimed on the part of the management that it has accomplished, among other things, the following: The development of a new era in one important department of surgery; it has been the means of bringing relief to more than 20,000 suffering women, who could not have obtained the same aid elsewhere; it has trained and sent forth every year a number of young physicians peculiarly qualified to treat the particular variety of cases taken charge of by the institution; it has proved a source of enlightenment year after year to many practitioners who have been attracted to it from every quarter of the land, while it remains to-day more prosperous and more useful than ever before—a model of what a special hospital should be. Notwithstanding the receipt of generous contributions from its friends and patrons, additional financial resources are required to meet outstanding liabilities. According to its constitution, a free bed in perpetuity can be endowed for $5,000; a free bed for two lives, $3,000, and a free bed for one year, $300. Sectarian distinctions are not considered in the admission of patients. Of the 584 persons received during the past year, 101 were beneficiary patients, and the consultations of the out-door department were entirely gratuitous. Mr. Clinton Gilbert, of No. 73 Sixth-avenue, is the Treasurer.

The Presbyterian Hospital, which is also one of the applicants for a share of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday collection, had its origin in a letter addressed by the late James Lenox, on Jan. 2, 1868, to a number of leading Presbyterians in this City, in which Mr. Lenox directed attention to the fact that while the Jews, Germans, Episcopalians, and others had each their special hospital, the large and influential body of Presbyterians had no institution of this kind under its supervision. Mr. Lenox asked for the co-operation of the persons to whom he addressed his letter, and informed them that should a hospital be organized, an eligible plot of ground suitable for the necessary buildings and $100,000 in funds would be given to the managers. His munificent offer was accepted, and the Presbyterian Hospital was organized that year with a board of 28 managers. Eight of the number are chosen each year. To the board were added as ex-officio members the ministers of the First Presbyterian Church and the Madison-Square Church, the senior minister of the Collegiate Reformed (Dutch) Church, and the Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lenox was elected President of the board, a position which he filled until the day of his death. He deeded to the managers the block of ground bounded by Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, Madison and Fourth avenues, and increased his gift of funds to $350,000. Others also subscribed liberally, enabling the board immediately to begin the work of building a hospital, which was opened on Oct. 10, 1872, for the reception of "patients of every creed, nationality, and color." An endowment fund was started, to which the President and others subscribed. The structures erected are of brick trimmed with Lockport limestone. The hospital pavilion, which is entirely isolated from the other buildings, has a capacity for about 90 patients. Plans originally adopted provided for the erection of two other pavilions large enough to accommodate 160 more. Since the opening of the hospital over 8,000 patients have been cared for, the majority free of charge. Since the death of Mr. Lenox the office of President has been filled by Mr. Robert L. Stuart. The Rev. Thomas S. Wall, the present Superintendent, is the Chaplain. During the past three years the expenses of the institution have largely exceeded the income from the endowment fund and the aggregate of subscriptions received, so that the Board of Managers has been obliged to borrow about $80,000 from the endowment or invested funds. With a view to making up this deficiency and increasing the endowment, a special appeal for aid has just been issued. Mr. Robert L. Stuart has offered $50,000 on condition that the additional $100,000 is subscribed by others. A free bed in perpetuity can be endowed for $5,000, a bed for life for $3,000, and $100 given to the limited free bed fund entitles the donor to the privilege of sending patients at the rate of $6 per week until the amount is used up. The Treasurer of the hospital is Mr. Robert Lenox Belknap, of No. 23 Fifth-avenue.

AN INSURANCE COMPANY'S FUNDS.

HOW THE RECEIVER IS TO TREAT THE POLICIES OF THE CONTINENTAL.

An important decision respecting the distribution of the funds in the hands of the Receiver of the Continental Insurance Company has been made by Judge Westbrook in the Supreme Court, Special Term, at Kingston. All claims against this company were required to be filed on or before June 16, 1879. The policies of certain persons who died prior to that date were presented to the Receiver as if they were still running, and not as death claims, and the persons presenting them accepted without objection a dividend of 2 per cent. declared by the Receiver upon the reserve value of running policies. A motion was made by Mr. William Barnes, before Judge Westbrook, to have these policies valued as death claims. The same attorney moved, also, to have a like change made in the character of a claim, based upon a policy, whose subject died after June 16, 1879. Mr. Lucius McAdam moved for the admission of death claims which matured before that date but were filed after it as running policies; and upon which no dividends had been paid. Mr. Raphael J. Moses moved for the admission of claims upon policies which have not yet been filed. These motions were opposed by George W. Wingate, counsel for the Receiver; Mr. S. W. Knevals, counsel for the Attorney-General, and Mr. Whiting, counsel for policy-holders. They objected to the allowance of claims for deaths that have occurred since June 16, 1879, because injustice would be done to living policy-holders, the liabilities of the company would be increased by $1,000,000 a year, and it would be made practically impossible for the Receiver to settle up the affairs of the company. They urged that clear proof of mistake should be exacted before any claim entered upon an alleged running policy, on which a dividend was accepted, should be charged to a death claim maturing prior to June 16, 1879. It was also urged by the counsel for the Receiver, the Attorney-General, and the holders of running policies, that if it were decided to admit any claims not filed prior to the date fixed a general order should be made for the admission of all whose holders could give valid excuses for their delay.

Judge Westbrook has decided that a death claim must have matured prior to June 16, 1879, and that a policy upon which a death occurred after that date can only be admitted upon its reserve value as a running policy. The reason for this, he says, is that if claims accepted by the Receiver as upon running policies should be allowed to be revalued as death claims, it would be impossible to ascertain the company's liabilities, and to determine what dividends could be paid from time to time. As to the claims which were filed prior to June 16, 1879, as upon running policies, and upon which dividends were accepted, when the claimants knew that the subjects of the policies were dead, Judge Westbrook holds that they cannot be revalued as death claims. He also decides that the court can permit any claim to be presented and accepted by the Receiver, as if it were filed before the end of the time previously fixed, upon good cause being shown for the delay. An order is to be prepared fixing a time in which claimants may make their excuses for delay, and file their claims, if their explanations are held good.

THE PROCEEDS OF A BURGLARY.

David C. Bliss, alias "the Doctor," and Matthew Lane were arrested yesterday morning on coming ashore from the steamer Providence, of the Old Colony Line, in this City. In their possession was found a trunk containing the following miscellaneous collection of goods: Three and a half dozen ivory tablets, 2 dozen plated dessert-spoons, 15 dozen nickel-plated teaspoons, 16 dozen nickel-plated tablespoons, 14 dozen nickel-plated forks, 1 fork, 10 plated table-knives, 9 plated pocket-knives, 2 morocco inkstands, 7 large-sized decorated china plates, 6 flutes, 3 china vases, 1 small pitcher and pail, 2 ornamental napkin-holders, 1 ornamental lamp, 1 porcelain landscape, 1 pair of trousers, and a sealskin cap. The property is supposed to be the proceeds of a burglary either in Boston or in that vicinity. The prisoners and the property are in the hands of the Police.

SHIPS WAITING DOWN THE BAY.

Two European steam-ships, the Otranto, of the Wilson Line, from Hull, and the Averill, from West Hartlepool, arrived in the Lower Bay yesterday, but did not come up to the City. The weather yesterday was very thick below, and the few sailing vessels which arrived anchored inside the Hook, and did not run the risk of a collision by attempting to come up. The steam-ship Albemarle, from Lewes, Del., arrived yesterday. She reports having passed a severe night off the Jersey coast. A number of vessels were doubtless off the coast yesterday, but it is probable that they all proceeded slowly on account of the snow-storm.

DEATH OF MATRON BARNARD.

Mrs. Caroline J. Barnard, who has been for the past 10 years matron of the Five Points House of Industry, died yesterday. She had recently recovered from a stroke of paralysis, and a few mornings since, while entering the store-room of the institution, fell over some boxes, severely injuring herself. The shock proved too much for her, and resulted in her death yesterday. Mrs. Barnard was a native of Nantucket, and was 68 years of age. She was very charitably disposed and had thoroughly identified herself with the institution in which she had so long labored. She was well known as a kind and careful matron by those who contributed toward the support of the Five Points House of Industry. Mr. Barnard, the Superintendent of the institution is a son of the deceased matron.

SCHEMES BEFORE THE ALDERMEN.

RAILROAD TRACKS PROPOSED FOR BROADWAY—THE EDISON LIGHT.

A new scheme for covering lower Broadway and other streets with railroad tracks was laid before the Board of Aldermen yesterday in the form of a petition from "The Groove Track Pavement Company." After stating that lower Broadway is frequently crowded and "blocked" with the countless vehicles which use it as a thoroughfare, causing great detriment to business, the petitioners asked permission to "lay down a complete equipment of five sets of tracks," with three tracks or rails in each set, to suit the gauge of every kind of vehicle, from Union-square through Broadway, and such other streets as lead from Broadway to South, Wall, and Fulton Ferries. They then asked for the privilege of running light and convenient vehicles for carrying passengers and baggage, at a speed not exceeding 20 minutes from Union-square to either of the ferries; vehicles to be run at intervals of two minutes; and the fare to be 5 cents, to include the carrying of 50 pounds of personal baggage. The fare, they say further, is to be "pro rated with all connecting omnibus and horse railroad lines that desire this arrangement, and excluding and prohibiting all other vehicles from carrying passengers, except such as now run in Broadway." In consideration for this decidedly valuable grant, the Groove Track Pavement Company proposed to keep the streets in which their tracks were laid well paved, tracked, and cleaned from dirt or snow, and to pay into the City Treasury 1 cent for every full fare collected, this amount "to be allowed to the tax-payers occupying the property bounding the said streets by a corresponding reduction of their taxes." The company also petitioned for the privilege of laying *down 100 feet of a set of three tracks on the north* side of Fourteenth-street at Union-square, and north and west from these tracks, as an experimental test of the scheme, the tracks to be gauged for all sorts of vehicles. In conclusion, the company begged to suggest that they hoped this would be "an entering wedge" toward the laying of tracks in every street in the City, such as would permit the use of compressed air as a motor power for any and all kinds of vehicles. The petition was signed by J. B. Brown, President, and John S. Huyler, Treasurer. Attached to the paper was a statement giving the following as Trustees of the company: Abram Wakeman, William Barnes, Nathaniel Wheeler, John McCall, Myron Perry, Allen S. Heath, M. D., John H. Johnson, Charles C. Hine, Matthew Griffin; M. D. Hanover, Edward W. Searing, Dolphus Terry, T. S. Lambert, M. D., John S. Huyler, and James B. Brown. Dr. T. S. Lambert was given as the "inventor of the track."

The petition was referred to the Committee on Railroads without being read, and then the President introduced another petition from the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. This company asked for permission to lay tubes, wires, conductors, and insulators, and to erect lamp-posts within the limits of the streets, avenues, parks, and public places of the City for the purpose of electric illumination. As a compensation they proposed to *pay the entire cost of restoring, repaving, &c.,* all streets used by them, and to give bonds in $50,000 that they would properly comply with conditions imposed upon them by the authorities. Without being read, the petition was referred to the Committee on Law. The Aldermen passed an ordinance requiring boatmen in New-York waters to display a red light when using their boats at night, and then adjourned to meet again immediately as a Board of County Canvassers to recount the votes cast for John Hardy for Congress from the Ninth District at the recent election. The session was held in accordance with an order issued by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court. The Canvassers took 25 votes from the total credited to Prof. J. L. N. Hunt in the Nineteenth Assembly District, and added them to the vote credited to John Hardy, making the corrected returns from that district stand: Hunt, 2,366; Hardy, 2,040.

VANDERBILT'S RAILROADS.

STATEMENTS SHOWING GREATLY INCREASED PROSPERITY.

The four Vanderbilt railroad companies made public their annual statements yesterday. That of the New-York Central and Hudson River Company is for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. It shows total earnings of $33,175,913 33, and total expenses, including interest, rentals, and State tax, of $22,[illegible] 72. After paying 8 per cent. dividends there was left a surplus of $2,427,706 [illegible]. The profits amounted to 11.82 per cent. per share, against 8.49 per cent. last year. There has been expended from the surplus for construction during the year $3,281,439 33. This includes $1,065,915 06 for land purchased at Buffalo, Syracuse, and Sixty-fifth-street, in this City; $1,467,165 50 for 9,909 new cars, and $352,050 for 37 additional locomotives.

The statement of the Michigan Central Company is to Jan. 1, 1881, December, 1880, being partly estimated. The gross earnings were $9,100,000, and the total expenses, including taxes, interest, and rentals, $7,835,000, leaving a balance equal to 8.42 per cent. per share, against 5.87 per cent. last year. After payment of 8 per cent. in dividends, $70,000 in full settlement of claims for the Jackson accident, and $100,000 for construction, there was a surplus remaining of $95,000. Construction account has been charged with land, $45,000; and with six and one-half miles of additional second track, $55,000. Operating expenses include the cost of 850 new freight cars, $400,000; and also the cost of 4,700 tons of steel rails, of new iron bridges, $45,000; and of new buildings and additions to old ones, $48,000.

The statement of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company is also for the calendar year 1880, December being partly estimated. The gross earnings were $18,730,000, and the total expenses, including taxes, interest, rentals, and dividends on guaranteed stock, $13,160,000, leaving a balance equal to 11.24 per cent. per share against 6.24 per cent. last year. After paying 8 per cent. in dividends and appropriating $250,000 to the sinking fund, a surplus remains of $1,382,680. The operating expenses include the cost of 1,500 new freight cars, $700,000; of 7,000 tons of new steel rails, &c.

The statement of the Canada Southern Company is also for the calendar year 1880, December being partly estimated. The total receipts from all sources were $3,730,312 41, and the total expenses, including taxes and interest, $2,515,112 41, leaving a balance equal to 6.12 per cent. on the stock, against 1.05 per cent. last year. Of the balance there was expended in construction, $143,968 75; in settlement of old claims, $45,712 89, and in reduction of bills and accounts payable, $315,238 60, leaving enough for a dividend of 2½ per cent. and a surplus of $87,382 97. The Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Companies adopted resolutions to pay dividends quarterly hereafter.

MISSING FROM HIS FRIENDS.

ANXIETY ABOUT A FRENCHMAN WHO HAD MONEY IN HIS POSSESSION.

The disappearance of M. Jules Delbos, a wealthy Frenchman, was reported at Police Headquarters yesterday. He has been missing since last Thursday, and the efforts of his friends to find him having failed to secure any trace of his whereabouts, they have applied to the Police to assist in the search. M. Delbos is about 52 years of age, and though he did no regular business he was financially interested in a French company formed to manufacture sugar from turnips. He arrived in this City about five weeks ago from New-Orleans, and put up at the Hotel Lafayette, a resort for Frenchmen, at No. 17 University-place. He had plenty of money and spent it lavishly. On Thursday morning last he went out after breakfast and failed to return to the hotel. Since that time he has not been seen or heard from by his friends. Inquiries have been made at various places where he is in the habit of visiting, but he had not been there since he left the hotel.

The proprietor of the hotel is very much alarmed, and sent his steward yesterday to report the disappearance to the Police. The steward said that when Mr. Delbos left the hotel he went without his overcoat, and his trunk, clothing, and personal effects still remain at the hotel uncalled for. A few days before he left he received a remittance of $4,700 from New-Orleans, and it is believed that he had over $4,000 in cash in his possession when he went out. He had spoken of his intention to sail for Europe this week, but it seems improbable that he would have sailed without settling his bill at the hotel and taking his clothes and personal effects with him. It is feared by his friends that he has met with a serious accident or has fallen into the hands of evil-disposed persons, who were aware of the large sum of money he had with him. The Police records were searched, but no trace of any person answering to a description of the missing Frenchman was found. A general alarm was sent out yesterday afternoon to all the Police station-houses in the City.

THE EXCISE BOARD.

The Board of Excise resolved yesterday to reject all applications for bar licenses from the proprietors of grocery stores in which the bar-room is not effectually partitioned off from the store. An application from the St. James Hotel for a second class license was received. Commissioner Friedsam thought the proprietors of so large a hotel should be required to take out a first class license, and the matter was laid over for future consideration. It was resolved that the Inspectors report forthwith all unlicensed liquor-dealers, and that the Chief Inspectors keep a list of all rejections by the board, and it was ordered that applications for licenses referred to the Inspectors for examination and report be returned to the board within three days, unless otherwise ordered by the Commissioners.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANKS.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The Commissioners of the Massachusetts Savings Banks, in their report of the condition of the 164 savings banks in this State, state that the whole amount of interest or profit received or earned during the past year is nearly $12,000,000, and that the percentage of the earnings to the total assets is 5 8-10. Eight banks paid no dividends, five being temporarily enjoined, and in three payments to depositors were limited.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	20	Leather, sides	13,[illegible]
B. & Peas, bags	196	Crude Turp., bbls	[illegible]
B. W. Flour, pkgs	377	Spirits Turp., bbls	132
Beans, bbls	1,309	Rosin, bbls	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	2,908	Tar, bbls	[illegible]
Copper, bbls	[illegible]	Oil, bbls	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs	372	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,906
Eggs, pkgs	318	Oil, Lard, bbls	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	26,474	Pea-nuts, bags	269
Corn-meal, bbls	750	Pork, pkgs	3,190
Corn-meal, bags	300	Beef, pkgs	164
Wheat, bushels	107,100	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,[illegible]
Corn, bushels	72,000	Lard, tcs	2,409
Oats, bushels	14,450	Lard, kegs	738
Rye, bushels	500	Butter, pkgs	3,524
Malt, bushels	5,124	Cheese, pkgs	2,901
Barley, bushels	11,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	414
Oat-meal, bbls	125	Rice, pkgs	355
Flax-seed, bags	1,010	Starch, pkgs	966
Grease, pkgs	418	Stearine, pkgs	179
Grass-seed, bags	200	Tallow, pkgs	123
Hides, No.	283	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Hides, bales	1	Tobacco, pkgs	88
Hops, bales	297	Whisky, bbls	703
Lead, pigs	240	Wool, bales	117

COFFEE—Rio has been in slack demand, but quoted firm....Sales reported of no invoice lots....Fair invoices closed at 15c....Receipts of Rio and Santos for the week, 21,[illegible] bags; sales to this morning, [illegible] bags....Stock in first hands here this morning, 119,393 bags, (18,482 bags Santos,) and at all the distributing ports, 221,845 bags.... Stock in second hands here, 117,639 bags, and at Baltimore, [illegible] bags, and at New-Orleans, 15,000 bags; afloat and loading for the United States to Nov. [illegible], 99,891 bags; purchased for the United States to Dec. 11, 133,500 bags, (of which 6,500 bags Santos,) making the total visible supply 693,817 bags; delivered from warehouse during the week at New-York, 37,700 bags, and at Baltimore, 12,360 bags....Other kinds as last quoted on a dull market; 300 bags Maracaibo sold at [illegible].

COTTON—In the option line business has been on a restricted scale, and at a reduction of 5@11 points. Cable advices of an unfavorable tenor....Early deliveries quoted about steady, on a very moderate movement....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 1,062 bales, including 1,062 bales to spinners....Low Middling quoted at 11¼c.@11½c.; Strict Low Middling at 11¾c.@12c.; Middling at 11 15-16c.@12 3-16c.; Fair at 12 13-16c.@14 1-16c. ....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 93,100 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day have been 37,412 bales, and thus far this week, 120,343 bales against 115,155 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 1880, 3,125,488 bales, (against 2,[illegible] bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.)...Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 49,802 bales; to the Continent, 24,888 bales; to France, 7,306 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 922,524 bales; stock in New-York, 183,269 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
December	500	11.90@11.89
January	7,300	11.91@11.99
February	27,500	12.10@12.16
March	29,700	12.28@12.38
April	12,600	12.40@12.48
May	4,600	12.53@12.60
June	3,700	12.63@12.70
July	3,600	12.71@12.73
August	1,600	12.76@12.88
September	100	12.[illegible]
November	500	11.71

Transferable orders issued at 11.90.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
December	11.93@11.95	11.85@11.86
January	12.03@12.04	11.93@11.94
February	12.22@[illegible]	12.10@12.11
March	12.38@12.40	12.26@12.27
April	12.53@12.54	12.40@12.41
May	12.65@12.66	12.53@12.54
June	12.75@12.77	12.63@12.64
July	12.83@12.85	12.71@12.73

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

December	11.96	May	12.67
January	12.04	June	12.73
February	12.22	July	12.86
March	12.41	August	12.94
April	12.56		

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour attracted less attention, even for home use, though offered with freedom and quoted again generally weaker, in several instances showing a further slight decline....Sales have been reported since our last of 26,350 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were equal to 1,900 bbls. Low Extras, in lots, for shipment within the range of $4 25@$4 60 for inferior to strictly choice, mainly at $4 40@$4 60, (part to arrive;) very poor, odd lots went, from dock, as low as $4, an exceptional rate; 3,500 bbls. City Mill Extras, in lots, including West India grades, at $5 25@$5 50 for ordinary to very choice, mostly at $5 40@$5 50, and Hayti and South American brands at $5 60@[illegible] for fair to strictly choice; [illegible] [illegible] bbls. [illegible] [illegible] Extras, in lots, for ordinary to very choice English seconds at $4 25@$4 60, with very poor to strictly choice trade and family Extras at $5 00@$6 75; 1,950 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4 50@$6 10 for very poor to fancy, mostly at $4 75@$5 75; 1,500 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin straight Extras, these at $5 25@$6 75 for very poor to very choice, mostly at $5 60@$6 50, (a few very fancy brands held at higher figures;) 700 bbls. Patent do. at from $6@$8 50 for very inferior to very fancy, mainly at $6 75@$8; 4,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras at from $4 50@$6 75 for poor seconds to very fancy family brands; equal to 2,200 bbls. went for shipment within the latter range, mainly at $5@$6 50; very inferior went as low as $4 25@$4 35; [illegible] bbls. Winter Wheat Patent Extras, (these at $5 25@[illegible] 25, the latter for very fancy, mostly at $5 25@$7 75;) 1,450 bbls. Superfine, these at $3 25@$3 65 for poor to very choice Spring, and $3 40@$3 90 for poor to fancy Winter, mostly at $3 50@$3 80; 4,350 bbls. No. 2, (part to arrive,) these at $3@$3 50 for poor to very fancy Spring, (1,050 sacks went at $3 20, and, late in the day, 1,900 sacks, February arrival, also at $3 20;) $3 25@$3 60 for poor to very fancy Winter. The Winter Wheat product mainly at $3 25@$3 50.... Southern Flour quiet and weak; 360 bbls. sold, in lots, at $4 50@$5 75 for ordinary to very fancy Extras, mostly at $5 25@$5 60....Rye Flour quoted [illegible] with fair inquiry; 700 bbls. sold, chiefly fair to fancy Superfine State, at $5 25@$5 65, mostly at $5 35@$5 50; 150 bbls. fine went at $3 50@$3 60....CORN-MEAL, in bbls., dull and weak, with sales of 260 bbls., including Yellow Western, at $2 75@$3 15, the latter for very choice, and Brandywine, 100 bbls., at $3 50.... Corn-meal, in bags, moderately active, with No. 1 (City make) quoted at $1 07@$1 10; sifted at $1 10@$1 12; fine bolted Yellow at $1 14@$1 21 for new and old, and do. White at $1 18@$1 27½ for fair to very choice, new and old....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR lower, and less active at from $2@$2 30 for poor to very choice, selling mostly at $2 10@$2 20....BUCKWHEAT very dull; prime State reported as offered to-day at 58c.

WHEAT—Winter Wheat dealings have been of rather less magnitude to-day, and generally at lower and very variable prices, the favorite grades having yielded in the earlier trading—in instances as much as ⅛c.@¼c. a bushel—followed by a rally on No. 2 Red, in the option line, of ¼c.@½c. a bushel on a fluctuating market, leaving off with rather less firmness. The inquiry has been again mainly speculative, though toward the close some increase of the export call was noted, as in part favored by the lower range of berth freights by the several steam lines for British and Continental ports. Spring Wheat has been quoted somewhat weaker, on a rather more active inquiry, chiefly for shipment, at the ruling figures. Western reports were generally adverse. Cable advices also discouraging....Sales have been reported of 2,772,000 bushels, of which 216,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 21,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 12@$1 13, mostly at $1 12¾@$1 13½, closing at $1 12½ bid, (against $1 12¾ yesterday;) 72,000 do. December options at $1 12@$1 13½, closing at $1 12½, (against $1 12¾ bid last evening;) [illegible] bushels do. January options, at $1 14@$1 14½, closing at $1 14¼, (against $1 14¾ bid last evening;) 40,000 bushels do. February options, at $1 [illegible], closing at $1 16¼ bid (against $1 16¾ bid last evening;) 6,500 bushels do. steamer grade, part at $1 10¼@$1 11; 6,800 bushels No. 2 White at $1 12@$1 13¼; 600 bushels No. 3 White at $1 07; 19,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 06@$1 13; 6,800 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 13½@$1 13¾; 4,000 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 21¾@$1 23, closing at $1 22¼, (against $1 21 yesterday;) 94,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 16@$1 18½, closing at $1 18½, (against $1 16¾ yesterday;) 112,000 bushels do. December options at $1 16@$1 18½, closing at $1 18 bid, (against $1 15¾ bid last evening;) 588,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 18¼@$1 17¾, closing at $1 18¾, (against $1 17½ yesterday;) 744,000 bushels do. February options, at $1 19¼@$1 20¾, closing at $1 19¾, (against $1 20 yesterday;) 30,000 bushels do. March options, at $1 21¼@$1 22, chiefly at $1 21¾@$1 21¾, closing at $1 21¾ bid, (against $1 21¾ yesterday;) 176,000 bushels do. May options, at $1 24@$1 21½, closing at $1 21 bid, mostly at $1 21@$1 21½, (against $1 23 asked last evening;) 21,000 bushels No. 3 Red, in lots, at $1 13@$1 14; 37,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 05@$1 21¾, as to quality; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 16, delivered; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Spring at $1 13; 3,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 12.

CORN—Has been again very dull for early delivery, at a further reduction of ¼c.@½c. a bushel. In the option line business has been to a moderate aggregate, opening at a slight improvement, but closing weaker....Sales have been reported of 390,000 bushels, (of which about 42,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, early delivery, quoted at 57c. asked; do. December options, 16,000 bushels, in settlement, at 57c.; do. January, 20,000 bushels, at 56¾c.@57¼c., closing at 56¾c.; do. February option, 112,000 bushels, at 57c.@57¼c., closing at 57c.; March quoted at 57c. bid and 57½c. asked; do. May options, 40,000 bushels, marketed last evening, at 56¼c., closing to-day at 56c. bid and 57c. asked; New No. 2 quoted nominal; Mixed Western, ungraded, new, 54c.@57c., as to quality; No. 3, 54½c.@55¼c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 55c.@55½c., closing at 55c. bid; No. 3 White, 57½c.; New-York Yellow at 57¼c.; Yellow and White Southern at 55c.@57¼c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 54¼c.; Yellow Jersey at 54c.

OATS—Have been much more active, chiefly in the way of options, but unsettled, and at the close generally weaker, in instances showing a decline of ¼c.@½c. a bushel....Sales have been reported since our last of 342,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 2,400 bushels, at 46¼c. (against 46½c. yesterday;) New-York No. 2 White, 2,000 bushels, at 44½c.@43½c., closing at 43½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 6,400 bushels, at 43c.; closing at 43c. (against 43½c. yesterday;) New-York No. 1 quoted at 42¼c.; New-York No. 2, 21,000 bushels, at 42c.@42½c., closing at 42c. as the best bid; do. December option, 10,000 bushels, at 41½c., closing at 41½c.@41¾c. (against 42c. yesterday;) do. January option, 40,000 bushels, at 41½c.@42½c., closing at 42c.; do. February, 110,000 bushels, at 43¼c.@43½c., closing at 43¼c.; No. 3, 5,000 bushels, at 41½c.; White Western, ungraded, 5,000 bushels, at 42½c.@45c., as to quality; Mixed do., 11,000 bushels, at 41c.@43c.; White State nominal; Mixed State nominal; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 43c.

RYE—Has been moderately sought after, and again quoted irregular—toward the close lower; 15,000 bushels State sold last evening at 97½c.@98c.; 1,500 bushels No. 1, early delivery, at 98½c., of which 500 bushels for January delivery.

BARLEY—Held firmly, but very quiet.

BARLEY-MALT—Less sought after, but quoted firm.

FEED—A fair demand noted at about previous figures, including 40-lb. at $16@$17; 60-lb. at $19 25@$17 50; 80-lb. at $17@$18; 100-lb. $17@$19, the latter for very choice; Sharps at $19@$21; Rye Feed at $18@$19.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in more request at from $1 80@$1 87½ for Strained to good Strained; $1 90@$2 for No. 2; $2 15@$2 65 for No. 1; $2 80@$4 for Pale to Window Glass, @ 280 lb. Sales of 2,000 bbls. good Strained at $1 85@$1 87½....Tar has been inactive; quoted at $2 35@$3 50....City Pitch at $1 90@$2....Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly sought after; merchantable quoted for prompt delivery at 46c.@45½c.

PETROLEUM—A slow movement has been noted in Refined, with early deliveries quoted here at the close for cargoes for export at 9½c.@9¾c., and for lots for home trade purposes at 11¼c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 12½c.@13¼c. for Standard to very fancy brands....Crude quoted at 6¼c.@7¼c., in shipping order here....Naphtha held at 10¼c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 9½c., nominal....At Baltimore, Refined quoted at 9½c., nominal.... At the Petroleum Exchange business has been to a fair aggregate in United Certificates of Crude, opening at 92¾, ranging from 91¾@93¼ and closing at 91⅝ bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog products attracted a fair share of attention, Western Steam Lard having been again the centre of interest. Prices opened weaker, but left off more firmly....Western Mess Pork inactive for early delivery; quoted at $13 25@$13 50 for old; sales of 250 bbls. at $13 25@$13 50, and 100 bbls. prime Mess on private terms....And in the option line Western Mess dull; February delivery at $13 30 bid and $13 35 asked; March at $13 bid and $13 35 asked....Dressed Hogs have been in good demand, with City quoted at 6c.@6¼c., and Pigs 6¼c....CUT MEATS in fair demand and steady; sales of 10,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 7½c. for 10-lb., and 25 bxs. do. 12-lb. average, 7¼c....BACON has been quiet, with Long Clear quoted at $7 25, and Short Clear at $7 75.... Western Steam LARD more active, early delivery closing at $9; sales of 1,795 tcs. at $8 97½@$9 here and $9 [illegible] to arrive....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard quite active, with December closing at $8 97½@$9; January at $9; February at $9 10; March at $9 17½; April at $9 22½....Sales have been reported of 250 tcs., December, at $8 95@$8 97½; 3,250 tcs., January at $8 95@$9; 4,500 tcs., February, at $9 05@$9 10; 1,250 tcs., March, at $9 15@$9 17½; 1,500 tcs., for April, at $9 22½@$9 25; 1,250 tcs., seller's option, six months, at $9 [illegible]....City Steam Lard quiet; quoted at $8 [illegible]; sales of 150 tcs. at $8 90@$8 92½....Refined Lard quiet; quoted for the Continent, at the close, December deliveries, at $9 25, with sales of 500 tcs....BEEF has been in very light request at $8 50 for Plain Mess, $9 50 for Extra Mess, $11@$12 25 for Family Mess; and tierced Beef quoted thus: City Extra India Mess, $18@$20....BEEF HAMS have been slow, with prime Western quoted at $17 50@$17....BUTTER has been in fair request at about former quotations....CHEESE has been in demand and quoted firm....EGGS have been less sought after, within the range of 25c.@32c. for fair to very fancy marks, selling mostly at 28c.@30c.... TALLOW has been fairly active, with sales noted of 200,000 lb. at 6c.@6¼c., the latter for very choice....STEARINE quiet; choice quoted at 9½c. Of Oleomargarine Stearine sales of 20,000 lb. at 7¼c.

SUGARS—Raw inactive to-day at 7⅜c.@7½c. for fair to good refining Cuba, with no sales reported....Refined quiet, with Cut-loaf closing at 9¾c.@10c.; Crushed, 9¾c.@10c.; Powdered, 9⅝c.@10c.; Granulated, 9⅜c.; Mold A, 9⅜c.; Confectioners' A, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Standard A, 9c.@9⅛c.; Off A, 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; White Extra C, 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; Yellow Extra C, 7⅞c.@8c.; C, 6⅞c.@7⅜c.; Yellow, 6⅝c.@6⅞c.

TOBACCO—Has been without much change as to price, but comparatively tame in most lines....Sales reported of 450 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 5c.@15c.; 100 cases 1879 Pennsylvania on private terms; 300 cases 1879 Ohio, 6c.@15c.; 100 cases 1879 New-England, 12c.@30c.; 350 bales Havana, 85c.@$1 20.

FREIGHTS—Business to-day has been less satisfactory, as well as to rates on berth by steam as to the amount, rates on Grain for British ports having receded rather sharply, by the regular steam lines, without leading to remarkable animation. Vessels for charter, as continuing scarce, were held at extreme figures, thus checking operations....Tonnage for Grain most wanted, in part for prompt loading at Baltimore....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,450 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., mostly through freight and by outport steamers; 2,600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d.@2s. 9d., (mostly through freight and forward shipment,) and by outport steamers as low as 2s. 1½d.@2s. 3d.; quoted in the local market at the close at 2s. 6d.; 4,700 sacks Flour and Meal, mostly of through freight and forward shipment, within the range of 15s. 9d.@[illegible] 6d., mostly by outport steamers and as low as 15s. 6d.@20s.; local shipment, at 22s. 6d.; 32,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d.; 10,000 bushels do. at 7d.; 3,600 pkgs. Provisions at 27s. 6d.@40s., (mainly through freight for forward shipment,) and by outport steamers as low as 27s. 6d.@30s.; local shipments at 35s.@40s., and for tcs. and bbls. do. at 2s.@4s. 6d. and 4s.@4s. 9d.; 800 pkgs. Butter at 40s.@42s. 6d.; 4,500 bxs. Cheese at 35s.@40s., mainly here at 40s.; 200 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 27s. 6d.@35s., by outport steamers as low as 27s. 6d.@30s.; 3,000 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 30s.@35s. (Canned Goods, by regular steam lines, hence, quoted at 35s.@40s.;) Tobacco at 30s.; 300 bbls. Oysters at 5s.; Oil-cake quoted at 20s. 6d.; 1,100 bbls. Apples, part forward shipment, at 3s. 3d.@4s., mainly by outport steamers and as low as 3s. 3d.; local shipments quoted at 4s. 6d. bid and 5s. asked; 30 tons Leather at 35s.; Tallow quoted at 30s.@35s. 6d.; Refined Sugar at 30s. And, by sail, sundry small lots of Measurement Goods at 15s., and Heavy Goods at 25s.; 40 tons Grease at 25s. Also, a British steam-ship with Cotton, from New-Orleans, on the basis of 13-32d. ⅌ lb....FOR LONDON—By steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour, reported within the range of 2s. 6d.@3s., part of through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s. 6d.; local shipments at 3s.; 3,150 sacks Flour and Meal at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d., mostly through freight, by outport steamers as low as 22s. 6d.; 150 sacks of local shipment at 30s.; 32,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d.; 24,000 bushels do. at 7½d., closing at 7¼d.; 2,200 pkgs. Provisions at 32s. 6d.@45s. 6d. ⅌ ton, (by outport steamers as low as 32s. 6d.,) and 3s.@7s. ⅌ tierce and 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ bbl.; Lard, in boxes, at 40s.@45s.; 1,900 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, in lots, chiefly at 50s.; 500 bbls. Apples, part, at 4s.; 250 bales Hops, part at 3/8d. direct, and to British outports via London at ½d.@¾d., quoted, via Liverpool, at ½d.@⅝d.; Tobacco at 30s.; 250 tons Heavy Goods at 32s. 6d.@40s., (mostly through freight and by outport steamers as low as 22s. 6d.;) 1,400 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at from 30s.@35s., (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.,) and proportionately to other ports via London; Clover-seed quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s.; Starch at 25s. ⅌ bbl.; Oil-cake quoted at 25s.; Leather at 30s.@35s. And, by sail, small lots of Flour at 2s. 6d.; do. in bbls. at 2s. 3d.; and of Oil-cake at 20s.; 1,000 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 13s. 9d.@17s. 6d., chiefly at 15s.; small lots of Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 9d., (chiefly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s. 4½d.;) local shipment at 2s. 3d.; 4,200 sacks Flour and Meal at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d., mainly by outport steamers at 22s. 6d.; local shipment at 27s. 6d.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d.; 1,500 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, in lots, chiefly at 45s.; 1,850 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 20s., by outport steamers as low as 20s.; and at 3s.@7s. ⅌ tierce and 3s.@4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. and small lots of Lard at 45s. 6d.; 1,500 pkgs. Heavy Goods, in lots, chiefly through freight, at 35s.@40s.; 2,000 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 30s.@37s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton;) small lots of Apples at 4s.; Refined Sugar at 30s.@40s.; Oil-cake quoted at 25s.@26s. 3d. And, by sail, small lots of Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; Oil-cake at 21s. 3d....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, small lots of Flour, in bbls., at 3s. 6d.@3s. do. sacks do. at 25s.; 3,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d.; 1,400 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, in lots, at 50s.; 550 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, mostly at 45s.; 1,000 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.@30s.;) Beef, in tcs., at 7s.; Pork, in bbls., at 5s....FOR AVONMOUTH—By steam, 12,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7¼d., closing at 7¼d.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 23s. 9d....FOR LEITH—By steam, 30 tons Canned Goods at 30s....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Russian ship, 1,024 tons, with about 7,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s., (option of specified ports in the United Kingdom, direct, at 4s. 6d., on the Continent, direct, at 5s.;) three foreign barks, with, respectively, about 5,000, 4,000, and 3,800 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 9d.@5s. 6d., closing there with 5s. 3d. reported as bid for average carriers, prompt loading; a German bark, (to arrive,) with Resin and Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at 3s. 10½d. and 5s. 10½d.; another, (to arrive,) with do., from Charleston, at 3s. 9d. and 5s. 9d....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 700 bales Cotton, forward shipment, on private terms, quoted at ½c. asked; room for Grain quoted at 10c. ⅌ ton; 300 tons Provisions, part at 10s.@12s. 6d.; 1,000 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, part through freight, at 30s.@35s.; 800 bbls. do. equal to 150 tons Heavy Goods at 35s.@40s. [illegible] tons and other Heavy Goods, in lots, reported at 30s.@35s.; small lots of Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d....FOR A FRENCH PORT, DIRECT—A British bark, with about 5,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 800 bales Cotton on private terms, quoted at 9-32d.@5-16d.; small lots of Flour, in sacks, at 30s.; 40,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at 7¼d., asked ⅌ bushel; sundry lots of Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d.@40s.; Measurement Goods at 30s. 6d.@35s.; 100 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 35s. And, by sail, sundry lots of Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@30s., and Measurement Goods at 15s. 6d.@20s....FOR BREMEN—By steam-ship Donau, 250 bales Cotton at ⅜c.; 400 sacks Flour on private terms; 125 bbls. Pork at 5½ reichmarks; 1,000 tcs. Lard at 1.75@2 do.; 300 hhds. Tobacco at 45s.; 1,400 bxs. Bacon at 1.75@2 reichmarks; 9,000 lb. Whalebone at 4 do.; 50 hhds. Tobacco on private terms; 200 bales do. at 5 reichmarks; 800 cases do. at 15 do.; 100 bbls. Lubricating-oil at 15 do.; 700 bbls. Dried Apples at 1¼ do.; 500 bxs. Starch at 80 do.; and sundry lots of Measurement Goods at 70@100 do....FOR HAMBURG—By steam, small lots of Flour, in sacks, at 1.75 reichmarks; equal to 300 tons Provisions, forward shipment, part at 2 reichmarks; small lots of Butter at 2.50 reichmarks; Leather at 4 reichmarks; Apples at 5 reichmarks; Clover-seed at 1.75 do....FOR ROTTERDAM—By steam, 350 tons Flour, in sacks, forward shipment, reported on private terms, quoted at 30s.@32s. 6d.; equal to 300 tons Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@30s. And, by sail, small lots of Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@30s....FOR GIBRALTAR AND ORDERS—An Italian brig, 343 tons, hence, with 10,000 cases Refined Petroleum at 27c., (privilege of extending to the Levant.)...FOR SAGUA—An American brig, 353 tons, hence, with Shooks and Heads at 25c....FOR SAVANNAH—A schooner, hence, with general cargo at market rates....FOR NANSEMOND—A schooner, hence, with Guano at $1....FOR NORFOLK—A schooner, hence, with general cargo at market rates.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 9,281 bales; gross, 9,281 bales; exports, to France, 29 bales; to the Continent, 200 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; last evening, 2,450 bales; stock, 292,795 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 21.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 5,536 bales; gross, 5,872 bales; exports, to the Continent, 989 bales; coastwise, 136 bales; sales, 1,175 bales; stock, 102,518 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.@10½c.; net receipts, 4,790 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,744 bales; coastwise, 917 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 96,513 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 5,692 bales; gross, 5,795 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 300 bales; stock, 137,041 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 21.—Cotton easier; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.@10⅛c.; net receipts, 3,260 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,000 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 49,831 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 21.—Cotton easy; Middling, 11⅝c.; receipts, 3,159 bales; shipments, 3,218 bales; stock, 83,290 bales.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN YESTERDAY—THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: Mass vs. the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company et al.; Wehle vs. Conner; The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn vs. Floyd; judgment affirmed, with costs. David vs. the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; Bryan vs. Stewart; Baird vs. the Mayor, &c., of New-York; Haynes vs. Rudd; Sparman vs. Keim; judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event. Church vs. Simmons; judgment of General Term reversed, and judgment on report of Referee affirmed, with costs. The Steuben County Bank vs. Alberger; order of General Term and Special Term reversed, and an order entered vacating the attachment as against the land embraced in Mrs. Alberger's deed, with costs. The People ex rel. Comerford vs. Dutcher, Sheriff; order reversed and proceedings remitted to Recorder, with directions to proceed and try the prisoner. In re Kendall to vacate assessment; order affirmed, with costs. Joseph Hall vs. Steffen; order of General Term reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs. Lord vs. Harrison; The Pacific Pneumatic Gas Company vs. Wheelock; motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Schultz vs. Hoagland; motion to amend return denied, with $10 costs. Stevens vs. Glover; appeal dismissed, with costs of appeal and $10 costs of this motion. The People ex rel. Egan vs. The Justices of the Marine Court of the City of New-York; motion denied, without costs.

Proceedings were as follows: No. 353—Jeremiah Vincent et al., respondents, vs. Sylvia D. Newhouse et al., appellants; argued by James H. Stevens, Jr., for appellants, L. W. Thayer for respondents. No. 409—Alexander Henry, respondent, vs. James Brady, appellant; argued by James L. Bishop for appellant, N. A. McBride for respondent. No. 403—James L. Muldoon et al., respondents, vs. Wilson H. Blackwell et al., appellants; on motion of Joseph A. Shoudy, judgment affirmed by default. No. 405—Oscar Taylor, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents; argued by Thomas G. Hillhouse for appellant, D. J. Dean for respondents. No. 407—Edgar Williams et al., Executors, &c., respondents, vs. Laura E. Freeman et al., appellants; argued by Theodore F. Miller for appellants, Lucien Birdseye for respondents.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—Yorick's Love.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Favorita.
AQUARIUM—Murray's Circus. Matinée.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Lawn-Tennis.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—David Garrick.
CHICKERING HALL—Lecture.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Nominee. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—Needles and Pins. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—M'liss.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Love.
HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE—Hiawatha. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—My Geraldine.
STEINWAY HALL—Concert.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The Banker's Daughter.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—Forget Me Not. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Weekly Times, per annum....1 00

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, with northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

Senator WHYTE, of Maryland, proposes an amendment of the Constitution permanently fixing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court. He thinks the Judiciary should be entirely independent of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, and that no political party should have power to increase the number of Judges in its interest. Better yet, no political party should have any desire to do so. It is a question whether it would be expedient to preclude the possibility of a future increase of the capacity of a tribunal whose labor must of necessity increase with the growth of the country. Fixedness of the area of the country has nothing to do with the question, and no multiplication of subordinate courts would prevent an increase of the business which must of necessity come before the tribunal of last resort. The number of Judges certainly should not be increased unless the business of the court requires it, but if it becomes a necessity there should be a way of accomplishing it without the difficult and protracted process of amending the Constitution. It is doubtful whether Congress is to be held to its responsibility more effectually by curtailing its constitutional powers.

The Protestants of Ulster are apparently not joining the Land League, but they are beginning to show great impatience over the resolute refusal of the Gladstone Cabinet to resort to measures of coercion. There is no great measure of Irish reform which ever secured the support of the Orangemen, and it is doubtful if even the embodiment in Irish legislation of what is known as the Ulster tenant right would be regarded by them with much favor. But, however little these protests may serve to sway the policy of the English Government, they help to illustrate what would be the condition of Ireland under Home Rule or Independence. The bitterness with which the majority of Irishmen regard English rule would certainly be found to have been less intense than the feelings which would be engendered between Irish factions left free to fight out their own battles. Just as the elimination of the landlord will need to be a carefully guarded process if it is not to be followed by the creation of a lower order of rack-rented tenants than now exist, so the yielding of local governing power to the Irish people must depend entirely on the rapidity with which Irishmen cease "hating each other for the love of God." The sins of the fathers are being vented with a vengeance on the Parliament and people who have such a set of problems to solve as those now presented in the sister isle.

Gen. SHERMAN cannot be accused of what is known in Europe as "militarism," for no great soldier has more emphatically expressed his sense of the horrible repulsiveness of war. But Gen. SHERMAN does not believe that we shall have any guarantee for the preservation of peace by reducing our Army to a skeleton and making the soldier's career so unpromising and so harassing as to keep out of it any man who possesses ability or self-respect. The General evidently holds that one very essential antidote against civil strife is the maintenance of a compact, well-organized, and fully officered military force, equal to any demands likely to be made upon it for the defense of life and property, and capable of expansion at very short notice into an army before which riot or revolt would speedily subside. The optimism of after-dinner talk may not have any serious effect on the policy of the country, but it shows how fully Gen. SHERMAN is impressed with the magnitude of the latent dangers to our present peace and security, that he could not refrain from alluding to them, even amid the jubilant chorus over our present happy state, at the Brooklyn New-England dinner.

Considering the strength of the New-England element in Brooklyn, it is surprising that a New-England Society was not, long ago, one of the most flourishing institutions of the sister city. The brilliant opening of the dinner-giving career of the recently founded society argues a most promising future, though, with all respect for Forefathers' Day, the brethren of New-York and Brooklyn might arrange a compromise by which their annual dinner should be separated by the interval of at least a week. There are really not enough distinguished orators to go round, and robust as may be the digestion of Mr. EVARTS, Mr. DEPEW, or Mr. BEECHER, it is exposing them to quite unnecessary peril to compel them to take two such dinners in immediate succession. As for the President of the United States, even of the abstemious type now in office, who, greatly daring, dines, in the lavish fashion of modern New-Englanders, on both sides of the East River, and that within the space of twenty-four hours, his case is calculated to furnish a new argument for selecting our Vice-President with special regard to the possibilities of succession to the Executive chair. It is hardly necessary to add that, whether in or out of office, a man who can make so admirable a little speech as President HAYES did last night deserves to have a long and happy career, unclouded by the afterthought of too much public dining.

CURRENT WORK IN THE HOUSE.

Besides dispatching several of the minor appropriation bills, the House of Representatives in the past three weeks has devoted some of its time to questions of taxation and finance. It must be admitted that the outcome has not been very valuable. On Monday an effort was made to pass a bill repealing the act which requires stamps on checks against bank deposits. Most of the time ostensibly given to the subject was surrendered to an intricate discussion of those parliamentary questions which seem fated to absorb a great part of the energies of any deliberative body. This having been disposed of, the debate on the merits of the bill began, and was the occasion of some of the most remarkable statements of economic opinion that we remember to have seen. The opposition to the measure was based almost exclusively on the assumption that the banks pay the stamp tax, though one statesman took a different and equally original ground, by declaring that the banks desired the continuance of the tax, because it induced depositors to have their deposits undrawn for a longer time. The notion that the banks pay the tax springs from that frame of mind into which so many of our legislators get whenever banks are mentioned. They imagine that the banks are the concrete embodiment of that abstract entity, the "money power," of which they stand in such terror, and that every tax which is imposed on the use or possession of money rests, directly or indirectly, on these mysterious and hated institutions. It would seem that they should be able to understand that even if the banks paid the stamp tax in the first instance—which they do not do, except on the comparatively insignificant number of the checks drawn by themselves—they are not deserving of their reputation for sagacity and cunning if they do not manage to wring the amount out of their customers. But as a matter of fact, and of such simple and obvious fact that it would be absurd to state it, if the pages of the *Record* did not show that a considerable number of Congressmen are ignorant of it, the stamp tax on checks is paid by the men who draw the checks, by the depositors when they use their money. And this tax falls heaviest not, as these gentlemen suppose, on those best able to pay it, but exactly the other way, because a two-cent stamp on a check for $10 is ten times larger a percentage on the transaction than the same stamp on $100, and one hundred times greater than on a check for $1,000. The retail grocer, the shopkeeper, or the small mechanic who keeps a bank account is almost immeasurably more taxed for the convenience, safety, and general advantage he may derive from it than is the larger dealer. The majority of the House favor the repeal of the tax, but the bill has probably been so delayed by the failure to suspend the rules on Monday that it is unlikely to pass this session.

Yesterday the House took up the Refunding bill. It was sharply opposed, and Mr. WOOD was unable to get any limit set upon the debate, or what passes by that name, in the House. Mr. RANDALL earnestly supported the general purpose of the bill, but the most bitter opposition came from his side of the House. One leading Democrat denounced the measure as intended to make slaves of at least this generation and the next of the American people. The discussion soon glided into a petty, and, in some regards, disgraceful exchange of partisan accusations between the representative Greenbackers and a few Democrats, which, it is reported, was greatly enjoyed by the Republicans, though it ought not to have been gratifying to any man of sense with a decent regard for the interests and dignity of the country. It is not likely that Mr. WOOD can do anything with his bill to-day, though its ultimate passage in substantially its present form is not doubtful.

Before taking up the Refunding bill, the House voted down a resolution, proposed by Mr. ROBESON, providing for the counting of the Electoral votes, for no other reason, apparently, than that it was presented by a Republican. The resolution is identical in form with that under which, as Mr. ROBESON announced, every Presidential vote has been counted up to the second election of Mr. LINCOLN. So far as it relates to the differences of opinion as to the powers of the two houses or of the President of the Senate, this resolution cannot offend either side, as it does not declare or involve the theories of either side. It is entirely proper that a resolution making the necessary provision for the Electoral count shall be passed, as that is the only form now available for disposing of the matter, and it is the duty of the Republican Party to propose such a resolution, since the majority neglect or refuse to do so in a form free from radical objection. It may yet become the duty of the minority, by every means afforded by parliamentary rules or customs, to insist upon the passage of the resolution which they present, since the necessity is obvious and constantly becomes more urgent, for providing for the count. But it is greatly to be hoped, from every point of view, that the leading Democrats will see the folly and wrong of allowing their peculiar views to prevent them from making such provision in a case which cannot possibly give rise to action affording a precedent against them. If they should come to a sense of their duty, a resolution substantially like that of Mr. ROBESON is what they will be most likely to present. If they do not realize their obligation in the premises in time, they will assume a degree of responsibility which they are in no condition to bear.

"ARCADES AMBO."

Yesterday was a day of uproar in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. On a subject so dry and unpromising as the Funding bill, there was fanned up a breeze which proved so serious, at last, that the House was obliged to adjourn in order to allow the agitated passions of the disputants to cool. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD desires to press the Funding bill to a vote before the holiday recess. Taunted with forcing through the House a measure of the very first importance with scarcely a quorum present, he replied that the constituents of gentlemen who fail to vote on the bill should not fail to notice the delinquency of their Representatives. Then some of the ingenious gentlemen who profess to believe in an unlimited issue of greenbacks and an indefinite date of payment of the national debt managed to make themselves heard. The illustrious Mr. BLAND, for example, referred in feeling terms to the "godless greed" of the Wall-street operators, at whose feet the gentlemen in favor of the Funding bill were supposed to be groveling.

It was reserved for Mr. SPARKS, of Illinois, to rouse the Greenback candidate for President. How this happened, even the full reports of proceedings which we print do not explain. In a tone of light and airy pleasantry, SPARKS and WEAVER bandied words. If they playfully called each other rascals and scoundrels, everybody understood that this was purely in a Pickwickian sense. But Mr. SPARKS is a Democrat, and he is naturally sensitive to any reproach cast upon his party, just now defeated at the polls. So, as the best of friends, indulging in a little horse play, may sometimes fall out when one gives the other an unexpected and violent blow on the nose, it came to pass that SPARKS suddenly wanted to know if the gentleman from Iowa—meaning WEAVER—used the word "falsehood" with intentional seriousness. WEAVER replied good-humoredly. But SPARKS, who felt the stinging blow upon his nose, (metaphorically speaking,) replied: "You misunderstood me. I said you were stating what was not true, and that you were wanting in the qualities of a gentleman in your failure to remedy it." The official report of the Congress of the United States says that this polished and gentlemanlike assertion was made amid "excitement and confusion." This is quite possible. And when Mr. SPARKS added that the Presidential election developed the fact that Mr. WEAVER was lacking in "those qualities," meaning those of a gentleman, Mr. WEAVER's cup of bitterness was full, and the long jest turned to earnest.

Mr. WEAVER was, to put it mildly, as mad as a March hare. With that fervor and enthusiasm which has always distinguished him, he cried, "I denounce the gentleman as a liar on the floor of this House." How SPARKS could be a gentleman and a liar we cannot stop to inquire. Every member is supposed to be a gentleman, and there is no term by which he can be impersonally characterized but that of "the gentleman from"—anywhere. But the gentleman from Illinois was ready with his pleasant repartee, and he playfully replied to Mr. WEAVER, "You are a scoundrel and a villain." The two illustrious law-makers then pulled off their coats and made for each other, being separated by the area in front of the Speaker's desk. Judicious friends interposed and induced the two belligerents to resume their togas, otherwise coats, and, in order to prevent a fisticuff discussion on the floor of the House, an adjournment was immediately obtained; and SPARKS and WEAVER, who had sat in their respective seats, breathing very hard and eyeing each other with thunderous looks, were conveyed out of the hall by opposite doors, each man crying, under his breath, "Just let me get at him!"

The manners of the American Congress have improved since the days of BARKSDALE, KEITT, and PRESTON S. BROOKS. Let us suppose, for the sake of the argument, that it is not nearly so bad to call a fellow-member a liar, or a scoundrel, or a villain, as it would be to pull off his wig, or pound him over the head with a bludgeon. Nevertheless, it cannot be pretended that any one of these epithets is dignified or manly. It is not worth while to go into the question of accuracy of description. We cannot know if Mr. WEAVER is right when he says that Mr. SPARKS is a liar. And we should be sincerely sorry to be obliged to believe that Mr. SPARKS is correct when he says that Mr. WEAVER is "a scoundrel and a villain," as he did say yesterday. Both gentlemen (and we use this much-abused word in a strictly Congressional sense) may be quite right. The House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America must decide what are the real merits of the case—if there are any merits.

If any gentleman, a member of any respectable club in the City of New-York, were to call a fellow-member a liar, he would be expelled forthwith. If any member were to say of another member, in the club, that he was a scoundrel and a villain, he would be expelled without remedy. New-York clubs are supposed by many unsophisticated people, chiefly from Iowa, Illinois, and Brooklyn, to be sinks of infamy and tombs of domestic happiness. But it seems to be a tradition among the bad men who frequent these places, in which the first men of the world are entertained, that a club man must be, before all other things, a gentleman. In the great political club which we call the House of Representatives, men may show themselves to be blackguards, and still keep their seats.

THE TROUBLES AT THE CAPE.

When it was supposed that Sir GARNET WOLSELEY had ended the Zulu war, the home Government notified the colonists that thenceforth they would be expected to make arrangements for their own protection, it being felt that, so long as they knew they could expect aid from England they would be apt to pursue an aggressive and domineering policy toward the natives. This warning appears to have been disregarded, for the Gladstone Government is now face to face with the grave question whether it will stand inactively by while the colonists of England in South Africa are crying out that unless they are helped they may be pushed into the sea or massacred outright by a tumultuous uprising of Basutos, Kafirs, Hottentots, Pendoes, Griquas, Zulus, and the ignorant but sturdy, brave, and patient Dutch emigrants who occupy the lands beyond the Vaal.

The question is the more difficult to settle because it is known that the policy pursued by the Government of the Cape Colony toward the Basutos was not approved of by the colonial authorities in England. The Cape Ministry determined that the Basutos should be disarmed. The Basutos protested. They represented that they were perfectly loyal, that they had helped British troops to conquer the Zulus, and that they required their weapons for the purposes of the chase and personal defense. They even sent a deputation of their tribes to Cape Town to lay their representations before the Governor personally. All was of no avail. The *fiat* for disarmament went forth. The Basutos resisted it with a considerable amount of success, and the result has taken place which ought to have been foreseen by the Cape Government. Just as a fire among combustible materials is more likely to enlarge its area than to contract itself, so a rebellion among native tribes against the authority of a handful of white rulers is apt to spread into wider and wider circles.

The rebellion of the Basutos took place within the "touch" of the territory occupied by the Boers. The Boers, as a body, have never acquiesced in the diplomacy which practically made the hard-won territory of their forefathers a part of the British colonial possessions. They have always shown a marked disinclination to have anything to do with English rule, which has a peculiar absorbent tendency, as many a nation or people has found out. When the English first took possession of Cape Town many of the Dutch, rather than resign their independence, resolved to "trek" northward and found colonies in defiance alike of the hunger of wild beasts and the barbarity of hostile natives. When the English colonies gradually enlarged, the Boers, still jealous of their independence, moved further off with their cattle and wives and families. When Natal was first seized by the English they made a sturdy fight for their independence. Although they were finally defeated and compelled to enter the Transvaal, they had justice upon their side. They had suffered seriously by the treacherous conduct of successive Zulu chiefs, CHAKA and DINGAAN, but with indomitable pluck they not only avenged the massacres of their countrymen and countrywomen, but obtained from the Zulus a recognized footing on the soil. It was no wonder, then, that with the recollection of the blood they had shed still fresh in their minds, and with a sullen determination to be free alike in their primitive form of government and their religion, they felt the English invasion of Natal a piece of tyranny and injustice. They were compelled to retire, first from Durban and afterward from Pietermaritzburg, and finally they crossed the mountains and sought for a home among the picturesque valleys of the Transvaal regions.

Even here they were not destined to retain that independence for which they had fought again and again against both white man and black man. In 1859 they had their independence formally acknowledged by the English colonists in a convention, which was signed on the banks of the Sand River. In 1876, however, they were destined to lose that independence. They had made war, for purposes of self-protection, against SEKOKUNI, a powerful chief, who dwelt too near to Pretoria to be quite consistent with the safety of the Dutch families who resided in the capital. On the plea that they were absolutely unable to subdue SEKOKUNI, and that a victory by that chief over the Dutch emigrants would endanger the safety of the whole of the British possessions in South Africa, the English, through the instrumentality of Sir THEOPHILUS SHEPSTONE, annexed the entire Transvaal to British territory on the 12th of April, 1877. Two parties sprang up among the Dutch farmers when this act of policy was consummated. One protested that they would never submit to English rule, and would rather "trek" again in search of independence and a home; the other said they believed the absorption of the Transvaal into English possessions was the very best thing that could happen to the country. Many of the former kept their word, and journeyed with stout hearts into lands never before trodden by the foot of white man. Their hands had to be against every native's for the protection of their families and the possession of their sheep and cattle. Many a night, when they had laagered their camps, they knew not whether they would be alive next morning, and on the air of the wilderness broke sounds betokening a simple but complete faith in the mercy of Providence. In the character of the Boers there is a strange element of stern, sombre, religious sentiment, which has supported them amid trials as fierce and bitter as probably ever fell to the lot of any band of Christian pioneers in a strange land. Coexistent with that sentiment there has been an unflinching determination not to submit to English aggrandizement. That determination had been spreading for *years past*, until at last the *"national"* party became numerically the most powerful in the Transvaal. The "national" party have now gone into open rebellion against the rule saddled upon them by Sir THEOPHILUS SHEPSTONE. With a vast company of exasperated Basutos in rebellion, together with a white population which has ever shown a Puritanic determination to be free in politics as in religion, the English colonists may well appeal for assistance from the mother country. The crisis is one of no ordinary magnitude, and at the same time it is one in which it is impossible to withhold a certain amount of sympathy from the Boers, who are now striking for that freedom which they have consistently struggled for during a period extending over two centuries.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Baron HUBNER has made a great discovery. He has found out the reason why M. GAMBETTA, who wants to be a Conservative, is compelled to be a Radical. It is a matter of history that GAMBETTA has repeatedly opposed some radical measure, such as the pardon of the Communists or the war on the clergy, and has afterward turned around and supported that very measure. The explanation given by Baron HUBNER is that the Frenchman is the slave of the secret societies. Years ago GAMBETTA joined a large and varied assortment of revolutionary and Socialistic societies, and now, whenever he wants to act like an intelligent statesman, he is solemnly warned of his secret obligations, and ordered to support the cause of Radicalism under pain of death. This explanation fully accounts for GAMBETTA's public course, and is as simple as Baron HUBNER himself.

The public generally believes that the late NAPOLEON III. was also the mere creature of these terrible secret societies. It has been asserted hundreds of times that he went to war to drive the Austrians out of Italy because his former associates of the sect of the Carbonari gave him the choice between war and death. It was his delay in fulfilling his duties as a Carbonari that induced ORSINI to attempt his assassination, and this attempt so frightened him that he instantly sent word to the Carbonari that if they would be so good as to give him one more chance he would make it his first business to go to war for Italy.

In this country we are told by such clear thinkers as Mr. FINNEY and his associates that the secret conspiracy against religion and order popularly known as Freemasonry rules and is rapidly ruining the Republic. It was Freemasonry that brought about the civil war and acquitted President JOHNSON, and that has committed or concealed crimes without number. This able theory of Freemasonry is not so readily believed as the theory that the European secret societies are the ruling power in Europe; but there are still many people as yet outside of the lunatic asylum who firmly believe it.

It is rather strange that nobody has attempted to explain Mr. GLADSTONE by asserting that he is a member of a secret society. The evidence in support of this view is very strong. Did not Lord BEACONSFIELD, in "Lothair," assert that no one, except himself, has any conception of the tremendous power of the secret societies, and did he not, by implication, proclaim his righteous hatred of them? Now, Lord BEACONSFIELD looks on Mr. GLADSTONE with horror, and the reason of this horror becomes plain if we assume that Mr. GLADSTONE himself belongs to a secret society—a fact which Lord BEACONSFIELD refrains from giving to the world through fear of hurting his great rival's feelings. The course of Mr. GLADSTONE in regard to Ireland confirms the suspicion that in his early Puseyite days he rashly joined the Irish Ribbonmen and took upon himself those awful obligations which now make him the slave of Irish revolutionists. He disestablished the Irish Church because he was ordered to do so by this baleful secret society, and he is now afraid to exercise any coercion toward the Irish Land Leaguers because the Ribbonmen have informed him that he would die a "thraitor's death" if he placed the slightest obstacle in the way of the exercise of a free man's right to shoot his landlord. Probably Mr. GLADSTONE's impulses are all right, and he would prefer, as a matter of taste, that means should be taken to prevent the total extermination of landlords by shooting them out of season, but he cannot resist the Ribbonmen, to whom he is bound by his fatal oath.

Undoubtedly there are persons who will hoot at the idea that Mr. GLADSTONE is under the control of a pack of murderous fanatics. Perhaps they will even go so far as to assert that the Ribbon Society has been dead for fifty years, and there is no one to punish Mr. GLADSTONE for violating its orders, even had he ever been a Ribbonman. But similar objections might be made to the assertion that NAPOLEON III. was controlled by the Carbonari. As a matter of fact, the sect of the Carbonari died prior to 1832, and since that date has never had an organized existence or any secrets to be preserved. ORSINI never belonged to the Carbonari, and hence his attempt at regicide could not have been the work of that extinct conspiracy. Moreover, if NAPOLEON did not dare to refuse to go to war with Austria when ordered to do so by the secret societies, how did he dare to make peace at Villafranca and thereby enrage to the last degree every Italian revolutionist? The truth is, there is far more reason for believing that GLADSTONE's policy is dictated by Irish secret societies than that NAPOLEON III. made war at the dictation of the Carbonari.

As for M. GAMBETTA, matter-of-fact people who do not regard "Lothair" as an infallible book will laugh at Baron HUBNER's discovery that the secret societies control the ex-Dictator, and will regard the Baron as only less imaginative than the American Anti-Masons, who think that a parade of Knights Templar is fraught with anything more terrible than the consumption of beer and sandwiches.

Secret societies exercise very little influence in any part of the world. The French "Marianne" societies—so called, not after any actual or mythical woman, but after the guillotine, popularly known as "La Marianne"—used to meet in Paris during the Empire with the full knowledge and utter contempt of the Police. Not a political assassination of any consequence—with the sole exception of the Nihilist murders in *Russia—which has taken place in Europe in* the last fifty years has been traced to any secret society. The men who have tried to assassinate the Emperor WILLIAM, King HUMBERT, and King ALFONSO may have been connected with half a dozen societies, but their acts were those of individual madmen, not of societies. M. GAMBETTA probably cares as little for the secret societies as an intelligent American statesman cares for the Freemasons, and we might as well suppose that Mr. HAYES's policy is dictated by a lodge of the Sons of Temperance as to suppose that GAMBETTA's policy is dictated by the "Marianne," if that precious association still survives.

Dr. HENRI NACHTEL, to whom is due the night medical service in this City, has just addressed the Academy of Medicine, in Paris, in regard to our system of ambulances, having read a paper on this subject on the 30th of last month. Dr. NACHTEL, who has thoroughly studied our method of transporting those suffering from accidents in New-York to the hospitals, is loud in his praises of the rapidity and efficiency with which the system is carried out. In France, the method of transporting the wounded through the streets seems to be of the most primitive kind. In Paris, when a wounded or ailing man is found, policemen take charge of the person, and he is caried to the nearest apothecary. Though Police stations abound in Paris, a person suffering from an accident is never carried there. A litter has to be hunted up, and then porters found, who transport the person either to his house or to the hospital. Before all this can be accomplished, minor accidents, for want of immediate attention, become of the most serious character. Dr. NACHTEL thinks even that deaths frequently occur in Paris from want of celerity in the transporting of patients. In dwelling in a most thorough way on the many advantages of the New-York ambulance system, Dr. NACHTEL expressed the hope that our method might be adopted in Paris. A commission, composed of MM. LARREY, LEGOUEST, VULPIAN, and CHERRAU, was appointed by the Académie de Médicine to study the whole subject. It would be pleasant to think that while through Dr. NACHTEL's efforts we have adopted the French night medical service, he may be the means of introducing into Paris our New-York ambulance system.

The late election for Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., was in many respects the most suggestive contest of this kind which has ever taken place in the South. It was conducted in a manner entirely new to that part of the country, and it gives, more than any recent event, evidence that the white people of some portions of the cotton States are beginning to break away from the arbitrary control of their arrogant leaders and act to some extent for themselves. Mr. H. I. KIMBALL, who was the Republican candidate, is one of the most remarkable men in a section which is filled with so-called remarkable men. He is a Northern man in the best sense of the term, having all the energy, enterprise, and executive ability of his class. He went to Atlanta when it was not always safe for people of his stamp to fully express their minds, and yet he was always outspoken in his defense of the Government and his denunciation of every species of political fraud and outrage. Still, he fully identified himself with everything which concerned Atlanta, and he was untiring in his efforts to advance the city's interest. Indeed, it is largely due to his exertions that Atlanta is to-day, beyond all question the most progressive, thriving, and independent city in the entire South. In the local campaign just closed the Bourbon politicians took no account of these facts, but with the most intense bitterness assailed Mr. KIMBALL as "a Yankee," and called upon all the faithful to defeat him because he was "a Radical." To these attacks he paid no attention, but contented himself with referring to his record as a citizen of Atlanta and one of the most extensive business men in the place. The result was most satisfactory. He received the warmest support from men who were naturally his political opponents. The best citizens of Atlanta, irrespective of party, protested against the partisan attack which was made upon him, and some of the most prominent Democrats openly proclaimed their intention to secure for him a free vote and a fair count. When the polls were closed it was found that he had fallen only 54 votes short of an election. Greatly encouraged by this result, the independent men of Atlanta are confident that at the next municipal election the proscriptive Bourbon ring will be completely overthrown.

A new instrument has just been introduced to the medical profession, from the use of which we may anticipate results of great scientific importance. It is named the thermograph, and its purpose is to continuously record the changes of the temperature of the body. The principle upon which it is based is easily understood, and may be briefly explained as follows: A coiled spring is made of two lamellæ of brass and steel, the brass forming the outer part of the coil. This spring is fixed at the centre, but the free end presses gently against the contents of a short vulcanite tube. As the temperature of the apparatus rises the metal coil expands, and the pressure exerted by the free end varies and always corresponds to the temperature. The vulcanite tube is filled with a powder composed of plumbago, gas carbon, and silver, in a finely divided condition. The electrical conductivity of this mixture changes with the pressure to which it is subjected. Wires from an electric battery are connected so that the current passes *through the powder, and it will therefore be* understood that with the rise and fall of the temperature, and the consequent changes in the pressure of the coil upon the powder, the intensity of the current will vary. It is now only necessary to arrange a means of recording these alterations in the current, and this has been done in a very ingenious manner. A wire helix, of special construction, forms part of the circuit, and into this a soft iron core is passed, free to move up or down. The position of the core is governed by the strength of the current, and as the core rises and falls it communicates motion to an index which records its position continuously upon a moving strip of paper. The battery and the recording part of the instrument are placed in a neat cast-iron case, while the coil is inclosed in a German silver case about an inch and a quarter in diameter. To use the thermograph it is only necessary to place the little case in the axilla of the patient, and a continuous record of the temperature is thus obtained. Already the instrument has revealed a minor heat curve characteristic of typhoid fever, and the physician is therefore enabled to determine upon a diagnosis much sooner than would otherwise be possible. The course of the disease is permanently recorded, the slightest modification or variation caused by exposure or by the remedies administered being revealed, and the effect of the latter can be closely followed. Moreover, definite instructions may be left with the nurse in charge, who would be directed to watch the indicator and to be governed by it in the use of remedies. The inventor believes that the instrument will also prove to be of great service in the science of meteorology, for it will indicate and record the slightest changes in the temperature of the air, and on account of its low cost, only about $50, it can be extensively used in the Signal Service.

GENERAL NOTES.

A California young man of 26 years has recently married a widow of 72.

A female child born lately in Harris County, Ga., weighed two pounds at birth.

Ice 12 inches thick was being cut near Bridgeport, Conn., at the close of last week.

The fund of $130,000 for the Harvard Divinity School at Cambridge, Mass., has been made up.

A Senatorial friend of Mr. Blaine is reported as saying that he has given up the struggle for a nomination for the Presidency, and will remain in the Senate as long as the people of Maine will keep him there.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* of Saturday acknowledges the receipt of the roster of troops serving in the Department of the South, and says: "There are three soldiers and one commissioned officer in the State of Alabama."

It is reported that the National Republican Committee will hold its meeting in Washington in March to carry out the instructions of the Chicago Convention to mature a plan respecting the use of the "unit rule" in the next National Convention.

In the second year of the war, Mr. Jacob W. Messick, now member of the Legislature of Indiana, enlisted as Sergeant in Company A, Forty-second Indiana, and took with him his only son, Johnnie, then but 9 years of age, as drummer boy, and the lad was present at every action in which the regiment was engaged, and was at last duly mustered out at the mature age of 12.

The champion fish story of the season comes from Nevada, it being alleged that a party of seven men who went fishing in Pyramid Lake, and violated the provisions of the State law for the preservation of fish, had to pay fines amounting to $4,000.

A lady in Wisconsin has prepared a surprise for her husband at Christmas, and has confidentially told a few of her lady friends that she has got for him a nice box of cigars. "George," she says, "always pays $17 for his, and I've got these for $3 50."

Representative Daggett, of Nevada, has written home to deny a report that he is going to Europe, and to say that he will return to Nevada upon the expiration of his term, expecting to remain there. He has been a resident of the State nearly 20 years.

Gen. Weaver was the proud recipient, on the first day of the session of Congress, of a stand of flowers from a prominent advocate of woman suffrage, accompanied by a note to this effect: "To the real hero in the late political contest; his defeat is more glorious than any victory."

The Washington correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times* reports that Gen. Johnston's rejected motion to increase the appropriations for fortifications from $100,000 to $500,000, was made because of certain information he had touching our international affairs which justified such an immense increase in the current bill.

Mr. Frank Mayo was fined $10 and costs, amounting to $19 55, by the Police Court in Atchison, Kan., a few days ago, because his door-keeper refused to admit the City Clerk to the performance without a ticket. The Clerk brought the license and it was paid, and then attempted to pass in on the strength of a city ordinance which provides that the City Marshal or Clerk shall require the production of a license for shows and "see that no other thing is exhibited than that specified in the same." The door-keeper, when the demand for admission was made, told the Clerk that his instructions were to admit no one without a ticket, and that all who were rightfully entitled to admission without pay had been supplied with tickets.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

The fourth and last of the series of concerts by Mr. Joseffy, in conjunction with the orchestra of Mr. Theodore Thomas, was given last night to the largest audience that has been assembled at any of these entertainments. The absolute merits of the concert fairly justified the numerous attendance and all the applause that was bestowed. The audience was of the best musical character, attentive, appreciative, and discriminating, and the programme was not only interesting to the many musicians in the house, but was of a character to be enjoyed by any one of average cultivation who could recognize the excellence of its selection and the perfection of its interpretation. The first number was Moszkowsky's symphonic poem, in four parts, "Joan of Arc," which is new to our public. The first movement, an allegro, was, on a first hearing, the most enjoyable part of the work. It is, however, impossible to form an adequate judgment on a composition of the dimensions and character of this symphony without some familiarity with it, and this it is to be hoped Mr. Thomas will afford in the course of the season. It is a strong work, written in a musicianly spirit, suggestive, at least, of the source of the author's inspiration, if not plagiaristic in form and method.

Mr. Joseffy followed with Chopin's F minor concerto No. 2, with the new instrumentation of Karl Klindworth, who is a highly esteemed musician of Moscow. In the form in which this concerto was played last night it was presented for the first time in New-York. Mr. Joseffy never played more artistically than he did in the three movements of this work. His warmest admirers are agreed that as an interpreter of Chopin he is to be heard at his best. There is a subtle evidence of sympathy between the pianist and the composer manifest throughout. It would seem as though Chopin was born to write music for Joseffy, or that Joseffy was born to play Chopin's works. No such thoroughly delightful interpretations have been heard in New-York by the present generation of concert-goers, and if there be any flaws in the performance it would be mere hypercriticism to point them out. In the second part Mr. Joseffy played Handel's "Allegro et Passacaille," his own arrangement of the aria, (Pergolese,) and Rubinstein's "Etude on false notes." Each of these received distinctive treatment and were admirable examples of his wonderful finish and perfect technique. In response to the vigorous applause, in which apparently every one in the house engaged, Mr. Joseffy, with his accustomed good nature, responded with some Mendelssohn "Songs without words," which he played in an original manner, certainly, but in which there was too much Joseffy and too much display of virtuosity and too little of the simple charm of Mendelssohn.

STANDARD THEATRE.

It is difficult to write with good nature about Mr. Campbell's new drama, "My Geraldine," produced last night at the Standard Theatre for the first time. There is a fine dramatic motive running through the piece, a motive that might have been presented with simple realism and terse strength. Mr. Campbell has certainly managed to work it up into some stirring situations, and a few of the scenes in the drama are treated with skill and tenderness. "My Geraldine" was, of course, written for the popular heart; it reaches the popular heart at times and falls short of being a good play. Its story is long-winded, its sentiment far-fetched, and its merits are almost swamped in verbose commonplace. It is a drama with an essentially simple purpose, unfolded amid complex and conventional elements. It was well presented last evening, and the various climaxes produced the usual exhilarating impression. It may interest the public here for a time, but it can only interest criticism as a work that might have been made ten-fold more real, more strong, more truthful than it is. When Mr. Campbell learns to think more of his character and of reality and less of his situation, he may write a plan of higher value than "My Partner."

The cast included good material. Mr. Gotthold, Mr. Thorne, Miss Muldener, and others performed earnestly and with care, and the effect of their acting was satisfactory. The play was also set upon the stage tastefully. Mr. Campbell was called out after the climax which brings the third act to a wild and whirling termination.

GENERAL MENTION.

A special matinée performance of "The Guv'nor" will be given to-day at Wallack's Theatre.

Signor Salvini, whose repetition of his performance in "Othello" drew a very large audience to Booth's Theatre on Monday night, will make his appearance there to-night in "Sullivan," a very interesting play, well known on our stage as "David Garrick."

"La Favorita" has been substituted to-night for "Il Trovatore" at the Academy of Music in consequence of the illness of Mlle. Valleria. The cast will be the same as before, including Miss Cary as Leonora, Signor Campanini as Fernando, Signor Del Puente as Alfonso, and Signor Monti.

There will be a grand exhibition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in this City shortly. Besides the revival at Booth's, to be brought forward next week, a popular version of the old story will be placed upon the capacious stage of the Academy of Music on next Saturday (Christmas) evening. This version will be played by the Rial & Draper Combination, a large and well-trained troupe of actors, negro performers, and vocalists. Cheap prices will be one of the delightful features of the entertainment.

An extraordinary piece of intelligence appeared in the *Berliner Fremdenblatt* of Dec. 4, which illustrates the adage that one must go away to learn the news at home. In its musical items the announcement is made that the melancholy facts in connection with the opera in New-York are that the season has been a failure, owing to Mme. Gerster's unfortunate loss of her voice; that Mr. Mapleson, having neither money nor credit, cannot engage another prima donna, and that the company has consequently been disbanded. The benighted public of this City who have seen the crowded houses every night of the opera, and have noticed the steady improvement in Mme. Gerster's voice, and the wonderful perfection she displayed in her last performance in "La Sonnambula," should be grateful for this news. This style of misinformation, which frequently appears, is certainly no credit to European journalism.

SNOW IMPEDING TRAVEL

THE DOWN-TOWN STREETS IN A NASTY CONDITION.

A SNOW-FALL OF TWO AND A HALF INCHES—BAD WEATHER ELSEWHERE—THE MAILS DELAYED—THE THERMOMETRICAL RECORD YESTERDAY.

The storm of snow and wind which struck the City late on Monday night, continued during the greater part of yesterday. The snow did not fall deeply, but there was enough of it to give to the scene the appearance of midwinter. In crowded streets like Broadway and Fulton, the one or two inches of snow-fall was quickly reduced to a black sandy paste through which the wheels of the stages or passing vehicle plowed without encountering much resistance. The snow was not deep enough for a blockade, but just deep enough to be a detriment and annoyance to the tide of travel. On the sidewalks the soft white mantle which rested so quietly in the early morning was in one or two hours converted into a dirty slush streaked with layers of black and white. On the glass and iron sections of the sidewalk immediately over boilers and steam-heating apparatus the snow was quickly melted, and in its place the pavement fairly reeked with wet and steam. The cornices and angles of great buildings like the Equitable and Western Union caught the snow, and it nestled snugly in these ledges and crevices until dislodged by the wind. The richly traceried architecture and foliated spire of Trinity Church were prettily outlined by the snow, the pure white of which contrasted effectively with the dark brown of the walls. High up among the snow-clad roofs the north wind howled mournfully, blowing and whirling the white flakes into eddies and currents. A thick mist obscured the Bay to seaward, while to the north a heavy pall of smoke and fog settled densely downward, broken only by towers and buildings of unusual height.

In the broad avenues up town, the thin mantle of snow clung to the superstructure and posts of the elevated roads, and even invaded the platforms and gates of the cars. On the paved roadway below the street cars tugged along, with no more than the usual complement of horses, which was considered quite sufficient to deal with the comparatively light snow-fall. At some street crossings and in front of many private residences and stores the snow was all removed at an early hour. Street boys and loungers, a large proportion of whom were evidently fresh from sunny Italy, drove a brisk business in shoveling off the snow in front of private houses of the better class. From 25 cents to 50 cents was charged for this service, and there was no lack of applicants for the work. In the parks and public inclosures the snow rested white and undisturbed upon the ground, and was grouped and massed in picturesque profusion about the fountains. In streets where juveniles abounded, sleds and snowballs were visible in profusion, while the ear was stunned with the yelps and hootings of the exultant small boy as he mingled in snowy warfare with his rivals. In Central Park, the drives, the broad lawns, the frozen lakes, and the silent woodland were sprinkled with white. The deer and other animals near the museum gazed pensively out on the broad white mantle that enwrapped and surrounded their dwelling-place. Even they appeared to realize that Winter had come in earnest.

At the Signal Service office, on the summit of the Equitable Building, it was said that the storm centre early in the day was east of the Delaware Breakwater, and that the storm, instead of extending over the whole country, including the far West, was confined to the Atlantic coast between the Carolinas and Maine. The area of low pressure advanced from south-west to north-east, while the wind blew in from the opposite direction. The snow, which began to fall in this City at 11:30 o'clock on Monday night, extended as far south as Virginia, and north into New-England, but did not reach west of the Alleghanies. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the storm centre passed New-York, and the barometer, which had fallen from 30.08 to 29.71, began to rise. The snow-fall during the night, reduced to water measurement, was 17-100 of an inch, and during the day up to 3 o'clock, 9-100 additional, making 26-100 of an inch in all. Multiplied by 10, this gives an equivalent of a little over 2½ inches of actual snow-fall, which was about the depth in the open spaces of the City Hall Park. The temperature continued even all day, the mercury standing at 30° just before sunrise, and at 31° at high noon. The wind veered from north-east to north, blowing 16 miles an hour at midnight, 30 minutes after the snow began falling, and gradually increasing to 28 miles an hour, the highest figure reached, at 5 A. M. In the afternoon, when the heaviest portion of the storm had passed out to sea, the wind was still blowing at 21 miles an hour. The storm is probably the "cold and heavy snow" predicted by Vennor for the 15th and 17th of the month, but which arrived five days or so late. The New-Jersey weather prophet, who predicted an unusually mild and open Winter, is also shown to be out of his reckoning. A feature of the storm was the relatively low temperature prevailing in the extreme South—at New-Orleans only 39°, and Montgomery, Ala., 35°, which is only a very few degrees higher than in New-York. On the other hand, during the extremely cold weather of two weeks ago, when the thermometer sank to 20° below freezing here, it touched the comparatively tropical temperature of 75° and 79° in the South-west.

The delay in the arrival of mails, consequent on the snow, was a marked feature on all the roads running into the City from the West. The New-York and Chicago mail, due at 5:25 A. M., got in at 10:30; the New-York and Pittsburg, due at 9:30 A. M., at 11:30; the New-York and Chicago, due at 11:30, arrived at 3:25, and the New-York and Pittsburg, due at 11:30, at 2:05.

Capt. Williams did a creditable piece of work last evening in clearing Broadway between the Battery and Twenty-third-street, Wall and Fulton streets, Fourteenth-street between Irving-place and Ninth-avenue, several blocks in Irving-place, and Twenty-third-street between Broadway and Seventh avenues. For this work some 320 men and about 180 carts were employed. Capt. Williams divided the men into 15 sections, each in charge of a foreman, and giving each division about one-third of a mile to clean. The sweepers and scrapers were ordered to show themselves at the different posts to which they were detailed at from 5 to 6 o'clock, and the cartmen were to come an hour later, so as not to lose any time in waiting for the sweepers. The work in the upper portion of Broadway began a little earlier so as to clear that portion in time for the numerous carriages that throng that part of the City after dark, while in the lower portion of Broadway the work of the sweepers was somewhat delayed in the early part of the evening by the trucks and other vehicles that travel through this thoroughfare. Capt. Williams started out immediately after dark and rode up and down the entire route that was to be cleaned until the last sweeper had gone to bed and the last cart-load of snow had been dumped, examining and superintending the work. Very many of the cart-horses had already done a day's work in carting the ashes and other garbage to the dumping-places, and many of the drivers had only had time to eat a hurried supper when they were again called out to work. The slush was dumped at the nearest possible dumping-grounds, but several of these were so far from Broadway that it took the cartmen nearly an hour to dump one load and return for another. Most of the foremen had also been working the whole day, and several looked completely fagged out and sick as they stood in the piercing cold wind. But all worked with a will, and before 1 o'clock this morning nothing was left to be done. Indeed several portions of the thoroughfares were cleared as early as 10 o'clock. The first section, consisting of 30 men and 25 carts under Foreman Fisher, was detailed to Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-third streets, and that portion of Twenty-third-street between Broadway and Seventh-avenue. By 8 o'clock the Broadway portion was clean. The Twenty-third-street part was ready three hours later, and the slush was all dumped at the foot of West Twenty-first-street. Broadway, between Twenty-first and Fourteenth streets, was assigned to the second section, and the dumping-ground was at the foot of East Seventeenth-street. Thirteen carts and 28 men were employed. The streets skirting Union-square were cleared in time for the carriages of the theatre-goers as they rolled to their different places of amusement. The third section cleaned Fourteenth-street between Third-avenue and Irving-place and a distance of two blocks up the latter street. A small gang of men employed by the Christopher and Tenth street Railroad line were clearing the snow from their tracks along Fourteenth-street. The fourth section between Tenth and Fourth streets consisted of 14 men and 12 carts. Although the dumping-place was at the foot of Eleventh-street, the piles of snow heaped up by the sweepers had all disappeared by midnight, while the sweepers themselves went home by 10 o'clock. Section 5 had 20 men and 15 carts, and by 11 o'clock that part of Broadway between Tenth and West Third streets was perfectly clean. Section six worked below as far as Spring-street, dumping the slush at the foot of Fifth-street. The gang in Wall-street had the nearest dumping ground, at the foot of that street, and at 11:30 o'clock that entire street had been cleaned. The work on Fulton-street between Broadway and Fulton Ferry was also rapidly carried on.

The outlook late last night for clear weather was excellent. The temperature remained about stationary, the reading at 11 o'clock being 31° against 28° at 3 P. M., but the barometer had risen rapidly from 29.73 at 3 o'clock to 29.92 at 11 o'clock. The wind was north-west, 12 miles an hour, and the clouds in the sky were rapidly breaking. It was plain that the brunt of the storm had passed, and the absence of any decided barometric or thermometric change in the west was considered favorable to a continuance of fair, or at least settled, weather. The snow-fall after 3 o'clock was extremely light, the instruments only registering 8-100, which, in addition to the 26-100 which had fallen earlier in the day, made a total of 34-100, equal to 3½ inches of snow, or about the same quantity as fell in Washington or Baltimore.

THE STORM'S WORK AND EXTENT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 21.—The most violent wind and snow-storm that has visited this coast since 18[illegible] set in last night and still continues. The wind is blowing at the rate of 70 miles an hour, and the snow-drifts are from five to seven feet in hight. The track of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad is blocked, and two engines and a passenger train bound north are snowed in between here and Branchport, a mile distant. All travel by stages and sleighs is stopped.

The greatest damage known thus far is to the Long Branch iron pier. About 9 o'clock this morning the heavy sea undermined the foot of the iron columns, and as they were set free from the sand they broke the upper ends from the flooring and sank into the sea. At 10 o'clock to-night 20 of the columns had fallen and the outer end of the balcony was falling into the raging surf. At the hour of writing the sound of breaking timbers is heard from the shore, but it is too dark to ascertain the full extent of the damage.

A wreck is reported ashore at Seabright, but the wires are down and no authentic information can be obtained. Some of the passengers on the north bound train on the New-Jersey Southern, snowed in at Branchport, were taken to Howland's Central Hotel, at Long Branch, and lodged at the expense of the railroad company, while others refused to leave the cars, and have a fair prospect of staying there all night. The train over the Bound Brook route from Philadelphia was 18 minutes late at Elizabethport, and trains on the Long Branch division were from two to ten minutes behind. There is a heavy drift at Little Silver. The Southern Railway Company has sent lunches to the passengers in the snowed-in train, and a large number of men and extra engines are trying to get them out. Efforts are being made to repair the wires toward Seabright.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 21.—Snow has fallen in Northern Virginia for 36 hours without intermission. Travel has been impeded, and trees have been broken down by the weight of the snow. A storm of such severity has not been experienced for 25 years.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 21.—The snow-storm that began yesterday continues, the flakes falling rapidly. The sleighing is good. The storm extends far beyond the North Carolina line, and there are no indications of its clearing up.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A snow-storm set in here about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued at intervals throughout the day. It snowed heavily during the night, and still continues. The ground is now covered to the depth of eight inches.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 21.—A severe snow-storm prevails here. Owing to the storm the United States sloop-of-war Powhattan will not start for New-York this morning as was intended.

FREEPORT, Long Island, Dec. 21.—Fifteen inches of snow fell here to-day, and to-night it is still snowing fast. The storm is the severest that has visited this part of Long Island in several years.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 21.—The snow is nearly a foot deep on a level here, and three feet deep in drifts, causing trains to be late in reaching stations. While the 8:30 A. M. train from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Burlington County Railroad, was passing over a trestle bridge at Moorestown, the roof of the bridge, which was laden with snow, fell upon the engine, slightly injuring the engineer, Joseph Carman, of Burlington.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—1 A. M.—For New-England, northerly to westerly winds, threatening weather and snow, followed by clearing weather in the southern portions, rising barometer and a slight fall in temperature.

For the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather, with northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, north-east to north-west winds, clear or fair weather, rising barometer on the coast and stationary or a slight rise in temperature.

For the Gulf States, clear or fair weather, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, with slowly rising temperature and slowly falling barometer during the day.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, light variable winds in the eastern portions, rising, followed by falling barometer, and stationary or a slight rise in temperature.

For the lower lake region, generally cloudy weather, winds generally from south-west to north-west, rising, followed by falling barometer, and stationary or a slight rise in temperature.

For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather and occasional light snow, north-west to south-west winds, followed during the night by lower temperature and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, generally cloudy weather and light snow, stationary or lower temperature, winds shifting to northerly and westerly.

For the Pacific coast region, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

The Central Mississippi River will fall slowly.

Cautionary signals continue at New-Haven, New-London, Shoreham, Point Judith, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Section Eight, Portland, Section Seven, and Eastport. Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Macon, Cape Lookout, Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Chincoteague, Breakwater, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, and New-York.

A MEDAL FOR THE OBELISK.

FROM THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, held yesterday at Lafayette-place, Prof. Charles A. Anthon presiding, the business transacted was of a most interesting character. Commander Gorringe was present. The Vice-President, Mr. Hewitt, presented the model of a medal prepared by Mr. G. L. Feuardent and Mr. Charles Osborne, commemorative of the erection of the obelisk in New-York. The design is an obelisk, and at its base, on two shields, are the arms of New-York and of the United States. In the centre of the medal there is a rising sun, emblematic not only of the worship of the Egyptians, but of the leading feature in the shield of New-York. The motto which surrounds it is *Discipulus est prioris posterior dies*, an iambic from Publius Syrus, to be freely translated, "Let to-morrow profit by the lesson of yesterday." On the reverse is, "Quarried at Syene, and erected at Heliopolis B. C. 1640. Removed to Alexandria and erected there B. C. 23. Removed to New-York by Lieut. Com'd H. H. Gorringe, and erected there under his direction A. D. 1880. R. B. Hayes, President." The committee to arrange form and details of this medal are Messrs. Hurlbut, Stebbins, Sullivan, and Hewitt. The society fully indorse the character of this highly artistic medal. It is understood that in order to commemorate this event a certain number of these medals will be struck and distributed as prizes among the leading pupils at the public schools in the City. During the course of the evening, Mr. G. L. Feuardent exhibited some coins, stating that Commander Gorringe either had numismatic prescience or was very lucky, as he had succeeded in bringing over to this country some very rare and remarkable coins. It was Commander Gorringe who, happening to visit Cyrenaica, had brought to New-York one of the rarest of the coins of Ptolemy, which, unfortunately, did not remain in this country, but was disposed of to the British Museum. The coins now presented for examination by the society were for the major part Egyptian. One was the double stater in gold of Ptolemy, another was a small gold coin of the successor of Alexander to the throne of Egypt, which was of great artistic beauty. The collection also contained a coin of Queen Arsinoe, widow of Lysimachus and of Ptolemy Ceraunus, sister of Ptolemy Philadelphus. One large gold piece in splendid order represented on the obverse the portrait of the Queen, with vail and diadem, and on the reverse a double horn of plenty. A silver coin was also of the period of Arsinoe, and was scarcer than the gold one. Both these coins showed the refining influence of Greek art. Notwithstanding the eventful life of the Queen, she must have retained during a long period her beauty. As remarkable as any piece in the Gorringe collection was one of Ptolemy III. In wonderful preservation, and among the handsomest in the Græco-Egyptian collection, but the very rarest of them all, in gold, was the one of Berenice. On one side of the coin was a figure of the Queen veiled, sister and wife of Ptolemy Evergetes. This coin, which in weight would be worth about $20, Mr. Feuardent said museums abroad would be glad to purchase for $800. The bronze coins were equally remarkable, but there was one which Mr. Feuardent stated was quite unique, struck at Alexandria, and commemorative of Queen Zenobia, the value of this coin, about as large as a nickle, was estimated to be about the same as for the gold coin of Berenice. One large bronze medal bore the bust of Ælius Cæsar, Hadrianus's favorite; one small coin of Commodus was curious from having on it a vessel sailing toward the Pharos, the light-house of those days. Later in the evening Mr. Feuardent made some further interesting remarks on the origin of obelisks. After reviewing what is known of their history and pointing out that the motive for their invention was still a mystery, he proposed a comparison between the large and small obelisks and the sacred stones worshiped by the ancient Greeks. He combated the suggestions of those authors who held that these sacred stones were aerolites, because traces of man's handiwork could be found on them. Before archæology was understood, the belief was held that celts, such as were discovered by peasants in the ground after rainstorms, were stones hurled from heaven, and these were called "thunder-stones." It was evident, he thought, that the old Greeks and Egyptians, on finding such prehistoric stones, worshiped them, believing them to be of divine origin. Several celts of wedge-like form were exhibited. It was from these primitive forms, Mr. Feuardent thought, that obelisks were first shaped; they represented the prehistoric axe, only increased in grandeur and proportion.

DR. MAYO'S ILLNESS.

Dr. William S. Mayo has been for some days seriously ill of pluro-pneumonia at his residence, No. 309 Fifth-avenue. Fears are entertained that he may not recover. Dr. Mayo is known in the literary world as the author of "Kaloolah" and "Never Again;" but it is chiefly in the most reserved circles of New-York society that the news of his illness will awaken concern.

THE BRUSH ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The 15 Brush electric lights on Broadway, and the five at the Fifth Regiment Armory continued burning brightly through the snow-storm of Monday night and Tuesday morning, and were not extinguished until broad daylight. Last night the experiment was renewed, and Broadway was again lit up with the 15 jets, which in intensity and brilliancy showed no signs of diminution. The light is a pale, brilliant white, suggestive of moonlight intensified, and it burns clearly and steadily. The carbons are well shaded and protected by glass, so that it is impossible for either snow or rain to affect them. Secretary A. A. Hayes, Jr., General Superintendent Sheehy, and the other officers express themselves as more than satisfied with the success of the light, and say they will continue to light Broadway from Fourteenth-street to Twenty-sixth-street, and eventually to Thirty-fourth-street, until further notice. The engine in West Twenty-fifth-street was running at full power at 10 o'clock last night, and both generators and circuits were in full blast, lighting up not only the 20 lights in Broadway and the armory already mentioned, but some 13 more in the operating-room.

WEDDING AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

MR. H. B. VANDERHOEF TO THE DAUGHTER OF COMMODORE THOMAS.

At 8 o'clock last evening, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison-avenue, corner of Forty-fourth-street, Miss Fanny L. Thomas, daughter of Commodore William H. Thomas, of the New-York Yacht Club, was united in marriage to Mr. Harmon B. Vanderhoef, son of Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, of No. 25 West Forty-Eighth-street, senior member of the Broadway straw house that bears his name. The bride wore a costume of white satin, over which fell the translucent folds of the bridal veil. She was attended by six brides-maids, in white satin and silk, namely: Miss McAlpine, Miss Vanderhoef, sister of the groom; Miss Giles, Miss Thomas, her cousin, and the Misses Dodd, of Newark, N. J. Each carried a large bouquet of roses, the counterpart of that of the bride. Six young gentlemen acted as ushers, and escorted the invited guests to the pews assigned them on either hand of the middle aisle, beyond the silken cord that on such occasions separates the invited few from the uninvited many. They were Mr. F. Thomas, brother of the bride; Mr. G. W. Vanderhoef, brother of the groom; Mr. George McAlpine, Mr. William Dodd, and the Messrs. Pyle. Mr. J. R. McAlpine acted as best man. The arrangements at the church were under the charge of Mr. William C. Howitt, whose superintendence of details was highly complimented. The reception which succeeded the ceremony, at the residence of Commodore and Mrs. Thomas, No. 8 East Forty-fifth-street, was attended by a large concourse of fashionable guests. The floral decorations were upon the scale of profusion and magnificence that appears to be the rule this season; a band of music enlivened the pauses of conversation; the presents were numerous and elegant, with some unique designs from friends of the owner of the Rambler. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McAlpine, Major R. A. McAlpine and wife, the Misses Brandreth, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, of Newark, N. J., and the Misses Dodd, Mrs. Fargo, Miss Fargo, Miss McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Baldwin and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Daniel Chauncey and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Jr., Mr. H. Blauvelt, Mrs. Halpine, the Misses Halpine, Lieut. Halpine, and Mr. Hall. Carriages were ordered at 11 o'clock P. M.

ILLNESS OF THE HON. S. S. COX.

Congressman S. S. Cox is suffering from congestion of the lungs at his residence, No. 13 East Twelfth-street. The attending physician pronounces his condition dangerous, and his most intimate friends are refused admittance to the sick room. Mr. Cox was attacked in Washington on Wednesday last after the adjournment of the House, and was removed to this City the next day.

"THE MACKINNON."

Already the name of this famous pen is becoming familiar as a household word, and in the selection of holiday presents designed to be handsome, useful, and novel, the MacKinnon Pen, at No. 200 Broadway, should be seen to be appreciated. Open evenings.—*Exchange.*

The Coming Man!

Will find much to admire and more to select from in A. RAYMOND & Co.'s Boys' Department, corner Nassau and Fulton sts., than in most clothing houses.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites

Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

"Fact, I Assure You."

POISONED CHEESE will cleanse your house of rats, mice, or bugs. Depot, No. 115 Fulton-street.—*Advertisement.*

Domecq Sherry.

Grown on Macharnudo Alto, the finest vineyard in Spain—property of Señor Don Pedro Domecq.—*Advertisement.*

Very Light WARM OVERSHOES,
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
Self-acting Overshoes, put on and off without using the hand or soiling the glove, at BROOKS'S, No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

Brooks's Patent Cork-sole
BOOTS AND SHOES
Recommended by all Physicians.
No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

Artistic Fancy Goods

Just arrived. Now opening a choice assortment of fine ENGLISH PORCELAIN FANCY GOODS, something new and handsome. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 880 Broadway.

Holiday Presents in Elegant Meerschaum PIPES AND CIGAR-HOLDERS; also fine AMBER GOODS at reasonable prices. C. STEHR, No. 347 Broome-st., under Occidental Hotel.

For all diseases of the skin, stomach, liver, kidneys, or blood, use DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

Furs.—Genuine FURS at moderate prices. SEAL FURS specialty. BURKE, No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

Hats.—Holiday styles gentlemen's HATS ready. Novelties for young gentlemen. BURKE, No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
The best dentifrice for travelers.

Steel Frame, Fire-proof Safes, Combination Locks, inside Bolt-works, Frothingham & Emory, 30 Vesey-st.

"Alderney Brand,"
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

BLUMENTHAL—LOTTIMER.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 16, 1880, by the Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, of Zion P. E. Church, CHARLES E. BLUMENTHAL, M. D., to Mrs. JANE C. LOTTIMER, both of this City.

MURRAY—BARRE.—Monday, Dec. 20, at Plymouth Church, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JENNIE, daughter of William Barre, to WILLIAM MURRAY, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Montclair, N. J., Dec. 20, CHARLES R. BAKER, aged 42 years.

Funeral services Wednesday, Dec. 22, at his late residence, at Montclair, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on arrival of the 12:40 train from New-York on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

BARNARD.—Dec. 21, of apoplexy, Mrs. CAROLINE J. BARNARD, Matron of the Five Points House of Industry, formerly of Nantucket, Mass., aged 62 years.

Funeral services in chapel of the institution, No. 151 Worth-st., Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BRIDGEMAN.—In Harlem, Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, MARIA GRACE, wife of A. T. Bridgeman and daughter of the late Caroline A. and Geo. W. Willis.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Church, 127th-st. and 4th-av., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

BRITTON.—At Somers, N. Y., on Monday, 20th inst., Capt. JAMES BRITTON, in his 79th year.

Relatives and friends, and the New-York and Sandy Hook pilots, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 23d, at 1 o'clock, from No. 236 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

EVERITT.—Entered into rest, at Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., EMELINE, wife of John K. Everitt, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 145 East Front-st., Plainfield. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood on Wednesday morning, on arrival of 10 A. M. train. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

GREGORY.—Monday, at midnight, LOUISA, wife of Walter H. Gregory and daughter of R. A. and Amelia Rogers, of this City.

Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Wednesday, 4 P. M. Interment, Crosswicks, N. J.

HOPKINS.—At Bournemouth, England, on Nov. 27, FRANK HOPKINS, eldest son of F. C. Hopkins, of this City, aged 30 years.

Memorial services will be held on Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at the residence of Charles E. Brady, No. 60 Bank-st. Friends of the family, also the clerks of Messrs. E. S. Jaffray & Co., are respectfully invited to attend.

IRVING.—The funeral of Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., will take place from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner 42d-st. and Madison-av., Thursday morning, at 11:30. Friends and former parishioners invited to be present. Present and former pupils of St. John's will meet at the Church at 11 A. M.

LAING.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, ANN ELIZA, wife of Aloe Edgar Laing, after a short and severe illness.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWRENCE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 20, at the Buckingham Hotel, D. H. LAWRENCE, of this City.

Funeral services from St. Thomas's Church, Thursday, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock A. M. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

LOW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 18, EDWARD ALLEN, only son of Edward Allen and Lucy E. Low, in his 23d year.

The funeral services will be held at No. 150 Montague-st., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

McCANLESS.—Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, ADAM McCANLESS, aged 75 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 415 West 28th-st., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Interment Thursday, 10 A. M.

MORRISON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, at No. 207 5th-av., JANET, daughter of David R. and Abby Putnam Morrison, aged 13 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. James M. Morrison, No. 158 West 23d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

NEARING.—On Monday, Dec. 20, 1880, of pneumonia, ALFRED N. NEARING, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 59 St. Mark's-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Catskill papers please copy.

PHELPS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, H. M., wife of Benjamin K. Phelps, of this City, and daughter of Julius Catlin, of Hartford, Conn.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, Julius Catlin, Jr., are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 101 West 47th-st., in this City, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

SANFORD.—On 21st inst., at Derby, Conn., NANCY B. SHELTON, relict of the Hon. N. C. Sanford and mother of Henry S. Sanford, of Florida.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Chaseville, Fla., on Monday, Dec. 20, MARY E., wife of the late Geo. W. Schoonmaker.

Notice of interment hereafter.

SHEARWOOD.—At his late residence, New-Rochelle, N. Y., Daniel L. SHEARWOOD, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 24th inst., at 11 A. M., from St. John's M. E. Church, New-Rochelle.

SPROULL.—Tuesday, Dec. 21, GEO. V. SPROULL, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services Thursday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train leaves Grand Central Depot, New-Haven Railroad, at 2:20 P. M. Interment at Warwick, Orange County, on Friday.

WEED.—At Manitou, Col., on Friday morning, 17th inst., CHARLES A. WEED, of Stamford, Conn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WRIGHT.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, at her late residence, No. 365 Mount Prospect-av., Newark, N. J., MAGGIE C. MILLAR, wife of Gen. John G. Wright, in her 39th year.

Funeral Thursday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence. Friends will please send no flowers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY,
—REPLETE—
With New and Beautiful Paintings,
RESPECTFULLY INVITES THE ATTENTION OF CONNOISSEURS.

IMPORTANT EXAMPLES BY MASTERS OF THE MODERN SCHOOLS:

Corot,	Diaz,	Dupré,
Fortuny,	Millet,	Troyon,
Rousseau,	Fromentin,	Clays,
Ziem,	Bouguereau,	Becker,
Gerome,	Pasini,	Jacque,
Lefebvre,	Schreyer,	Vibert,
Rosa Bonheur,	Domingo,	Boldini.

And very many others CAREFULLY SELECTED.
For sale at moderate prices.
NEW WORKS CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.
M. KNOEDLER & CO.,
NO. 170 5TH-AVENUE, CORNER 22D-STREET.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
At the LEAVITT ART GALLERIES, 817 Broadway.
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK,
THE LAFARGE COLLECTION.

The private collection of Ceramics in old Porcelain, Bronzes, Gold Lac, Japanese and Chinese Curios, Bric-à-Brac, &c., "Stuffs," Chinese and Japanese Embroidered Silks, Brocades, &c., &c., rare and fine, belonging to Mr. John Lafarge, of this City.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK,
ANOTHER IMPORTANT COLLECTION.

New modern "Things," mostly from the original packages, and never before exhibited in this country. Real Bronzes—Plaques—Superb Minton—Logwy—Haviland—Wedgwood—Gien—Grecian—Dresden—Baccarat and Choisey le Roi Faïence—Superb sets in great and beautiful variety.

And a very fine Collection of Cloisonnés; a large assortment of Turkish Gold and Silver Embroidered Towelings, &c.

THURSDAY EVENING,
A COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,

Containing some very fine and desirable Pictures, in part a direct consignment from abroad; new Pictures.

The whole now on exhibition.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION.

The German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New-York is one of the institutions participating in the general hospital collection to take place next Saturday and Sunday. The Trustees call upon its friends and patrons for liberal contributions to the general fund, so that their share may become as large as possible.

The work of our institution has been as following: 302,891 patients were treated in the dispensary from May 20, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1880, and since then to Dec. 1, 1880, over 20,000. In the hospital, 6,601 were treated from Sept. 15, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1880, and to date nearly 1,000 more. The present number of sick amounts to 88, of which 13 are paying, 5 in part paying, and 70 free patients. The annual expense for the support of the institution exceeds $30,000, of which only $2,000 are derived from funded investments, and the rest has to be supplied by voluntary contributions and gifts. In view of these facts, we feel justified in joining our sister institutions in their appeals to the liberality and charity of our fellow-citizens. Collections will be made on Saturday, the 25th, in all the synagogues, and on Sunday, the 26th, in all the Protestant churches. Collection-boxes will be placed in the principal factories, the leading hotels and restaurants, the public buildings, ferry-houses, and elevated railroad stations. Subscription-lists are now circulating in all the Exchanges and among the business men, and we trust that the result will exceed that of last year in proportion to the increased efforts.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
WILLY WALLACH, President.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL,
70th-st. and Madison-av.
UNSECTARIAN IN ITS CHARITY.
Opened Oct. 10, 1872.
PATIENTS TREATED, 3,578.
Treated without charge, 2,720.

Religious denominations of patients as reported during this year:

Roman Catholic	210
Presbyterian—Reformed and Congregational	183
Episcopal	61
Methodist	34
Lutheran	30
Baptist	29
Hebrew	9
Unitarian	6
Universalist	4
Undesignated	82
Total	648

No worthy person refused on account of inability to pay.

Mainly dependent upon charitable donations for support.
Rev. THOS. G. WALL, Superintendent.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL,
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Opened May 13, 1858. Since then, to St. Luke's Day, Oct. 18, 1880, there have been treated in the beds of this hospital 16,992 patients. Of these there have been:

Protestant Episcopalians	7,173
Presbyterians	1,306
Lutherans	989
Methodists	883
Baptists	412
Dutch Reformed	163
Other denominations	611
No denomination	1,570
Roman Catholics	4,071
Greek Catholics	4
Hebrews	63

At present over 80 per cent. charity patients. No person is excluded because he lacks the means of paying for his treatment. The income from invested funds is not yet one-half sufficient to support this charity work. Over $20,000 is required in yearly gifts and contributions of the benevolent.

INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED,
corner Lexington-av. and 42d-st.

During the past year there have been treated 356 cases, which were in-patients or patients living in the hospital. There were also treated in the dispensary department during the past year 7,929 cases, of which number 3,316 were for rupture, 687 for varicose veins, and 683 for spine and hip disease. Since the opening of this institution, in 1863, the total number of new patients treated was 67,334.

THE MANAGERS OF THE COLORED HOME AND HOSPITAL ask that they may not be overlooked at this Christmas season in the distribution of good gifts.

There are at present between two and three hundred aged and sick persons cared for at the Home and Hospital. Donations of any kind will be acceptable. Dry goods and provisions may be sent to the Institution on the First-av., between 64th and 65th sts. Mrs. William E. Dodge, No. 225 Madison-av., will receive contributions in money. By order Secretary.

MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.
Offer new designs in
GAS FIXTURES,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, METAL AND PORCELAIN LAMPS
AND ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.
NOS. 836 AND 838 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

JAPANESE GOODS. MOMOTARO SATO & CO., IMPORTERS, NO. 126 FULTON-ST., N. Y. *Porcelains, Silks, Laquers, Art Goods, and General Japanese Merchandise.*

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, which is sheltering and feeding 400 children, appeals to its friends for donations to make a Merry Christmas for its little folks. Gifts may be sent to No. 155 Worth-st. Checks to the order of HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.

DEERFOOT FARM.—SAUSAGES RECEIVED daily, and orders taken for the other products of their well-known farm, by ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, 6th-av. and 57th-st.; ELLINGHAM & CO., No. 1,273 Broadway; H. B. KIRK, No. 707 Broadway; S. H. WILLIAMSON, No. 36 Broadway.

WANTED—BY THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR the Prevention of Cruelty to Children a home in a respectable family for a handsome little orphan Italian boy; his age is 12, and he speaks both English and Italian. Address, with references, ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, President, 100 East 23d-st., New-York City.

THE REV. N. SHISHADRI, FROM INDIA, will take part in the services at Dr. Hall's lecture-room, 5th-av. and 55th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock, with reference to the work of the Woman's Union Missionary Society.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Room F, *Evening Post* Building, No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 25, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 6 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Arizona, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 8:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gallia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 6:30 A. M. for France direct, by steam-ship Labrador, via Havre; on Thursday, at 7 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 6 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 9 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 10 A. M. for Belgium direct, by steam-ship Waesland, via Antwerp, and at 10 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York Dec. 22. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Dec. 23. The mails for Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York Dec. 23. The mails for Havana and Mexico leave New-York Dec. 23. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York Dec. 24. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Jan. 4. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Jan. 15.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1880.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CALL AT MARIUS LANG'S, NO. 64 BLEECKER-st., for finest French, Italian, and Spanish Wines, Brandies, French Cordials, Whiskies, Rums, &c.; the best fitted house in the City for family trade; none but first-class goods. MARIUS LANG, No. 64 Bleecker-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SELECTION OF CHOICE BOOKS
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

AMERICAN PAINTERS. One hundred and four Engravings from the works of sixty-eight American artists. No more beautiful volume ever issued from the American press. Quarto, cloth, gilt, $6.

BRITISH PAINTERS. A companion work to "American Painters." Eighty Engravings from forty British artists. Quarto, cloth, gilt, $6.

ITALY; FROM THE ALPS TO MOUNT ETNA. A superb volume, with 75 full-page and some 300 smaller engravings. A wonderfully vivid reproduction of Italian life and scenery. Folio, full morocco, $30.

THE HOMES OF AMERICA. One hundred and three engravings, affording views of American homes in the Colonial, the later, and the modern periods. Containing residences of many distinguished persons. Very attractive. Quarto, cloth, gilt, $6.

LANDSCAPE IN AMERICAN POETRY. Views of scenes described in the Poetry of Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Lowell, and others. Very artistic and beautiful. Cloth, gilt $4.

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First Cabin, $60 and $70; Second Cabin, $40.
Steerage, $26. Prepaid, $24. Excursion, $45 So.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General agents,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
SALLIA.....Wednesday, 22d Dec., 9 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, 29th Dec., 2:30 P. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, 5th Jan., 9 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, 12th Jan., 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
DONAU.....Sat. Dec. 25 NECKAR.....Sat. Jan. 8
REIN.....Sat. Jan. 15 HOLSTEIN.....Sat. Jan. 22
First Cabin.....$80
Second Cabin.....40
Steerage.....30
Reduced tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $22. Steamers sail from pier between 23 and 24 sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.
NOTICE.
In consequence of the holidays the steamers Donau and Rhein will leave at 12 o'clock P. instead of 2 o'clock P. M. as usual.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR, DELOST.....Wednesday, Dec. 22, 9 A. M.
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, TORLOM, Wed., Dec. 29, 2 P. M.
FRANCE, POMMERET.....Wednesday, Jan. 5.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SILESIA.....Dec. 28 ALSATIA.....Jan. 11
PRUSSIA.....Dec. 30 SILESIA.....Jan. 18
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Rainbow and Hamburg, $80 in Gold, including wine. First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre $26.
OELRICHS & CO., C. H. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Anchoria.....Dec. 24 9 A. M. Bolivia.....Dec. 30, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia.....Jan. 1 8 A. M. Circassia.....Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80 and $70 to $80 and upward, according to accommodation.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Alsatia.....Dec. 23 9 A. M. Utopia.....Dec. 30, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, according to accommodation.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

MONARCH LINE. NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Steamers of this line, with 4,700 tons burden, leave docks adjoining Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, as follows:
PERSIAN MONARCH.....Dec. 29
ASSYRIAN MONARCH.....Dec. 30
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. No storage passengers taken on eastward voyage. Prepaid steerage tickets issued for passage from London to New-York at low rates.
For freight and passage apply to
PATTON, VICKERS & CO., Agents, 6 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
MAAS.....Wednesday, Dec. 22
W. J. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, Jan. 5
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Jan. 19
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $40; Steerage, $26.
W. GALUZ, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Agents, No. 128 Pine-st.
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FIRST STEAMER NORTH RIVER.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River, Wed. Jan. 5, 9 A. M.
Gross, Sat., Dec. 25, 11 A. M. *Holland.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
Rhetian, Sat. Jan. 8 Egypt, Wed. Jan. 5, 9 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $6 lower than most lines.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 and 70 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Dec. 29, noon
Connecting at Panama and Aspinwall with Company's steamers for Panama and Aspinwall.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Tuesday, Jan. 4, 8 P. M.
From SAN FRANCISCO TO HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Saturday, Jan. 15, 2 P. M., or on arrival of London mail at San Francisco.
Passengers booked through to NEW-ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND MEXICO.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. R. J. GULLIY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 48 North River, (new No. 26) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Dec. 22
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KENYON, Sat., Dec. 25, at 12 M.
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and steamer Florida, via Darien Route, and steamer St. Johns, via Outside Line, to Jacksonville and all points on the St. Johns River.
H. YONGE, Jr., Agent, GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Union Office, Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 36 N. R.
317 Broadway.
G. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S. F. & W. R. R.
315 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Weekly from Pier 9 N. R., at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and TRONSPERA:
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Thursday, Dec. 23
BRITISH EMPIRE (Havana only).....Thursday, Dec. 30
CITY OF MEXICO.....Thursday, Jan. 6
These steamers are furnished with Russian swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
S. S. City of Merida will leave N. Orleans Jan. 8 and Jan. 27 for Vera Cruz via Sagedal, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamships for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 81 and 83 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
S. S. GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22
S. S. CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 25, 12 M.
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES E. WARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
ONLY WEEKLY LINE OF AMERICAN STEAMERS.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. HAVANA.....Thursday, Dec. 23
S. S. NIAGARA.....Thursday, Dec. 30
S. S. NEWFOUNDLAND.....Thursday, Jan. 6
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
Steamers leave Havana and Cienfuegos every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 P. M.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. POORE.....Wednesday, Dec. 1
(Leaving Havana Tuesday, Dec. 7.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICES OF
KAY & KING, No. 48 Broad-st.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 12 Wall-st.
SCOTT & LEAVITT, No. 32 Broad-st.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE subscriptions for a limited amount (not exceeding $2,500,000) of the capital stock of the

IRON STEAM-BOAT COMPANY,

in shares of one hundred dollars each.
This Company is building, and will have in readiness for the coming Summer season, a large fleet of Iron Steam-boats, especially adapted for the requirements of passengers, of great speed, constructed in the most substantial manner, non-combustible, and with numerous water-tight compartments, which will render them incapable of sinking. Contrasted with the ordinary wooden steam-boats, they cannot fail to commend, at highly remunerative rates, the patronage of the great majority of the traveling public.
THE COMPANY HAS ENTERED INTO CONTRACTS EXTENDING OVER A TERM OF YEARS, UNDER WHICH IT HAS ACQUIRED THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO CONVEY PASSENGERS FROM NEW-YORK AND ITS VICINITY TO THE IRON PIER AT CONEY ISLAND, AND A SIMILAR EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO CONVEY PASSENGERS TO CONEY ISLAND IN CONNECTION WITH ONE OF THE LEADING RAILROADS TO THAT PLACE. IN VIEW OF THE VAST NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO VISIT THIS FAMOUS SUMMER RESORT, IT IS EVIDENT THAT A LINE OF STEAMBOATS POSSESSING THESE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES, CONSTRUCTED IN SUCH MANNER AS TO COMMAND THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE, AND FURNISHED IN RESPONSE TO AN URGENT PUBLIC DEMAND, MUST AT ONCE PROVE VERY PROFITABLE.
THE CONTRACTS ALREADY ENTERED INTO WILL INSURE TO THIS COMPANY FROM THE OUTSET A BUSINESS LIMITED ONLY BY ITS CAPACITY, AND ARRANGEMENTS ARE IN COURSE OF COMPLETION WITH THE ERIE AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANIES UNDER WHICH IT WILL ACQUIRE, IN ADDITION, A LARGE AND PROFITABLE EXCURSION BUSINESS. THE COMPANY WILL EXTEND ITS OPERATIONS AS RAPIDLY AS EXCLUSIVE AND PROFITABLE CONNECTIONS CAN BE CONSUMMATED.
DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE COMPANY TO UTILIZE ITS BOATS IN SOUTHERN WATERS, SO FAR AS THEY CAN BE PROFITABLY EMPLOYED.
The Company is organized under the Laws of New-Jersey, and subscribers to the stock will incur no liability beyond the obligation to pay the amount of their subscriptions.
We recommend this investment as one promising large returns, and well worthy the attention and confidence of the most careful investors.
Each subscriber will receive for every $1,000 of stock allotted and paid for First Mortgage Bonds of the Company (bearing interest at 6 per cent.) to the amount of $500.
The terms of the subscription are as follows:
Ten per cent. on allotment.
Ten per cent. Feb. 1, 1861.
Ten per cent. March 4, 1861.
Ten per cent. April 8, 1861.
Ten per cent. May 3, 1861.
and the remainder in installments of not exceeding 10 per cent. on 20 days' notice previously given. Receipts will be given for each payment, and the Bonds and Certificates of stock will be issued upon the payment of the final installment.
Subscriptions will be received at the offices of either of the undersigned from Dec. 22 inst. until Jan. 12, 1861.
KAY & KING, No. 48 Broad-st.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 12 Wall-st.
SCOTT & LEAVITT, No. 32 Broad-st.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1860.

The undersigned, who are stockholders in and Directors of the Iron Steam-boat Company, fully concur in the above statement, and cordially recommend this stock to persons seeking a safe and profitable investment:
GEO. S. SCOTT, of Scott & Leavitt.
LEWIS MAY, of May & Day.
JAMES D. SMITH, of Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
C. T. OSBORN, of C. T. Osborn & Co.
WM. J. HUTCHINSON, of Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
JOHN ROACH, of John Roach & Son.
C. E. QUINCEY, of Wm. Heath & Co.
W. H. CONNOR.
SAMUEL CARPENTER, of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
ROPER HATCH.
GEORGE SCOTT, No. 114 Duane-st.
J. H. HOUSTON, President Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.
A. R. WHITNEY.
H. G. MILLER, Bridgeport, Conn.
EDWARD WIGHT.
CHAS. H. CRAMP, of Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.
BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that Geo. A. Robbins, surviving Trustee under the mortgage of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, has determined by lot 67 of said bonds to be called in to complete the payments into the sinking fund; and said bonds are hereby called in and will be paid at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on the 31st of December, 1860, at the rate of 110 and accrued interest. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: Nos. 5, 7, 43, 45, 47, 57, 59, 71, 72, 77, 78, 93, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 174, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 208, 209, 310, 311, 321, 324, 421, 452, 453, 577, 576, 578, 579, 581, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600.
Interest on such bonds will cease on the 31st of December, 1860, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage. M. J. SYKES, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY:
The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company are hereby notified that the company, exercising the right to redeem said bonds upon six months' notice, as expressed on the face of said bonds, hereby notifies the holders thereof that they will redeem the said bonds upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of said company, at No. 15 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1861, by paying to the holders thereof, respectively, the full amount of the principal sum which would be payable upon said bonds at its maturity, together with all interest due and payable upon any coupons annexed thereto, according to their tenor, and also an additional premium of five per cent. upon the principal sum due upon each of said bonds.
Attest: P. L. WATSON,
Secretary B. & N. Y. A. L. R. R. CO.

UTAH AND PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SIXTY PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Principal and interest payable in New-York. Bonds mature 1895, issued at rate of fifteen thousand dollars per mile, nine hundred miles of road completed, covering road, equipments, and extensive coal lands owned by the company. Veins from 10 to 16 feet in thickness, acknowledged to be the best for steam coaling and domestic purposes in the West. Road fully completed, connecting with the Utah Southern at Provo. Present business demonstrates the fact that the road can earn largely in excess of its interest. Contracts made with the Union Pacific for all coal not wanted for working purposes. The title to coal lands is in the Hon. Thos. C. Platt, of New-York, Trustee.
For sale by Messrs. Sheldon & Wadsworth, No. 10 Wall-st., the remaining three hundred thousand dollars at par and accrued interest.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1860. H. P. DE GRAAF, President.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books for the subscription to the stock of the United States International Commission will be opened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 36 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November instant. Ten per cent of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription, and the remaining 90 per cent, as follows, viz.:
15 per cent. on the 1st March, 1861.
15 per cent. on the 1st May, 1861.
15 per cent. on the 1st July, 1861.
15 per cent. on the 1st September, 1861.
15 per cent. on the 1st November, 1861.
15 per cent. on the 1st January, 1862.
R. G. STEBBINS, Pres't U. S. Intern'l Commission.
J. W. STRONG, Chairman Executive Committee.
G. W. DEREVOISE, Treas. Executive Committee.
R. G. BOLSTON, Chairman Finance Committee.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.
OFFICE OF THE
OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
No. 20 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1860.
The following resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors:
"Resolved, That a second assessment of 50 per cent. upon the subscriptions for the new capital stock of this company, authorized by the special Stockholders' Meeting of Oct. 20, 1860, be, and the same is hereby, ordered, payable Jan. 2, 1861, at the company's office in New-York."
Stockholders are requested to present or mail their subscription certificates, with their checks, in order that the payment may be properly endorsed thereon.
HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT, BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

John A. Dodge & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,
No. 13 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Buy and carry stocks on $105 per cent. margin, and execute orders for Stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the stock market sent free.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 81 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREments of the charter of the company, the books will be closed on the first day of January, 1861, for the annual statement. Dealers holding policies on risks terminating during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of claims for returns of premiums by reason discontinuities in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SENECA FALLS, located at Seneca Falls, in the State of New-York, is closing up its affairs. All stockholders and others, having any claim upon the said association, are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
ALBERT COOK, President.
Dated Nov. 20, 1860.

THE WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1860.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close Dec. 20, in order to prepare for the adjourned meeting of the Stockholders on the held on St. Louis Jan. 17 next, and will reopen Jan. 18.
O. D. ASHLEY, Transfer Agent.

EDW. C. FOX & CO.,
NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Buy and sell all active stocks on the New-York Stock Exchange, on margin or for cash.

GWYNNE & DAY,
NO. 45 WALL-ST.
CONTRACT & GENERAL BROKERS AND BROKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILWAY SHARES, BONDS, &c.

FINANCIAL.

Kountze Brothers,
BANKERS,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, (Equitable Building,)
NEW-YORK.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
and
Circular Notes
Issued for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.
Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Telegraphic transfers made to London and to various places in the United States.
Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on balances.
Government and other bonds and investment securities bought and sold on commission.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.
Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court, is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
HENRY L. SHERWOOD, } Vice-Presidents.
FRED'K H. COSSITT, }
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JOHNATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	A. A. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	JOHN A. STEWART,
CHAS. G. LANDON,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	A. C. FLOW,
FREDK H. COSSITT,	AMOS R. ECO,
WM. H. APPLETON,	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	WM. WEBB,
DAVID DOWS,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
MARTIN BATES,	PERCY R. PYNE,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
JAMES F. WALLACE,	DAVID WOLFE BIERS,
HENT. H. SHERMAN,	CORNELLIUS N. BLISS.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

Bankers,
NO. 68 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY FOUR PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 7, 1860.
The Sinking Fund Commission of the City of Allegheny, Penn., hereby give notice that they are ready to retire at any time after Dec. 10, 1860, the following outstanding Four Per Cent. Railroad Compromise Bonds, issued by said city under act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 10, 1860, entitled an "Act relative to the Railroad Indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," viz.: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600.
and the remainder in installments of not exceeding 10 per cent. on 20 days' notice previously given. Receipts will be given for each payment, and the Bonds and Certificates of stock will be issued upon the payment of the final installment.
Subscriptions will be received at the offices of either of the undersigned from Dec. 22 inst. until Jan. 12, 1861.
KAY & KING, No. 48 Broad-st.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 12 Wall-st.
SCOTT & LEAVITT, No. 32 Broad-st.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1860.

The undersigned, who are stockholders in and Directors of the Iron Steam-boat Company, fully concur in the above statement, and cordially recommend this stock to persons seeking a safe and profitable investment:
GEO. S. SCOTT, of Scott & Leavitt.
LEWIS MAY, of May & Day.
JAMES D. SMITH, of Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
C. T. OSBORN, of C. T. Osborn & Co.
WM. J. HUTCHINSON, of Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
JOHN ROACH, of John Roach & Son.
C. E. QUINCEY, of Wm. Heath & Co.
W. H. CONNOR.
SAMUEL CARPENTER, of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
ROPER HATCH.
GEORGE SCOTT, No. 114 Duane-st.
J. H. HOUSTON, President Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.
A. R. WHITNEY.
H. G. MILLER, Bridgeport, Conn.
EDWARD WIGHT.
CHAS. H. CRAMP, of Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.
BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that Geo. A. Robbins, surviving Trustee under the mortgage of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, has determined by lot 67 of said bonds to be called in to complete the payments into the sinking fund; and said bonds are hereby called in and will be paid at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on the 31st of December, 1860, at the rate of 110 and accrued interest. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: Nos. 5, 7, 43, 45, 47, 57, 59, 71, 72, 77, 78, 93, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 174, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 208, 209, 310, 311, 321, 324, 421, 452, 453, 577, 576, 578, 579, 581, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600.
Interest on such bonds will cease on the 31st of December, 1860, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage. M. J. SYKES, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY:
The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company are hereby notified that the company, exercising the right to redeem said bonds upon six months' notice, as expressed on the face of said bonds, hereby notifies the holders thereof that they will redeem the said bonds upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of said company, at No. 15 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1861, by paying to the holders thereof, respectively, the full amount of the principal sum which would be payable upon said bonds at its maturity, together with all interest due and payable upon any coupons annexed thereto, according to their tenor, and also an additional premium of five per cent. upon the principal sum due upon each of said bonds.
Attest: P. L. WATSON,
Secretary B. & N. Y. A. L. R. R. CO.

UTAH AND PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SIXTY PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Principal and interest payable in New-York. Bonds mature 1895, issued at rate of fifteen thousand dollars per mile, nine hundred miles of road completed, covering road, equipments, and extensive coal lands owned by the company. Veins from 10 to 16 feet in thickness, acknowledged to be the best for steam coaling and domestic purposes in the West. Road fully completed, connecting with the Utah Southern at Provo. Present business demonstrates the fact that the road can earn largely in excess of its interest. Contracts made with the Union Pacific for all coal not wanted for working purposes. The title to coal lands is in the Hon. Thos. C. Platt, of New-York, Trustee.
For sale by Messrs. Sheldon & W

LOCAL POLITICAL WORK.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S LAST MEETING.

THE SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT THE RECENT ALDERMANIC ELECTION.

The Republican Central Committee of 1880 held its closing meeting for the year last evening in Republican Hall. The attendance was light, but little interest being manifested in the business of a committee so soon to be superseded. "I move that Judge Smith call the roll," said Alderman Perley. At this suggestion there was loud applause, and Justice Smith, who had conducted himself with becoming gravity, flushed up to the roots of his hair and drove his glasses deep into the folds of a report to conceal his embarrassment. Fortunately, he was relieved by a motion, which was carried, to dispense with the calling of the roll. Police Commissioner Mason reported, from the Executive Committee, that an organization had been completed in that part of the Nineteenth Assembly District included in the Twelfth Ward. Under instruction, he asked the committee to reconsider its action in asking the State Committee to reorganize the party in the Twenty-second District, circumstances having arisen which made it unnecessary to adopt such a course. The motion to reconsider was adopted, and the resolution having been reconsidered, it was unanimously rejected. Several appeals from expelled members were read and referred to the Executive Committee. A report received from a committee through Robert O'N. Ford, of the Twenty-first District, in regard to the vote on district Aldermen, was read and referred to the Executive Committee. The report stated that some of the election districts of the Seventeenth Assembly District had been reported as failing to run out Aldermanic tickets with the names of both candidates upon them. It was said that while Henry J. Robinson and John McClave were the candidates in the Twelfth Election District, only John McClave's name appeared on the ticket. In the Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly, the ballot contained two names, but that of Henry J. Robinson was stricken off. In the Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly, only John McClave's name appeared on the tickets. The name of John McClave only appeared on the tickets in the Fourth Election District; in the Eighth Election District the same complaint was made; in the Thirteenth both names had been printed on the tickets, and that of H. J. Robinson had been scratched out; in the Thirty-second the name of John McClave was the only one upon the tickets. It was represented by Charles J. Martin, of the Twenty-fifth Election District, that the names of the two candidates appeared upon the posters at the booths, but only McClave's name was upon the tickets, and that the man at the booth said there was only one name to be voted for and that it was so decided at the district head-quarters. In the Fourth Election District only McClave's name was voted. The committee recommended that a report be made of the failure of the Seventeenth Assembly District to support both candidates, and that measures be taken to correct and prevent such failures in the future.

Commissioner Mason, in behalf of the Seventeenth District, in speaking on the question said: "I say as a Republican, and as one of the Representatives of the district, that reports have been circulated detrimental to the character and standing of the Seventeenth District. I will present a few facts. The record shows as to the vote, and all members of the committee have the opportunity of obtaining that and satisfying themselves. We sent out a circular to each registered voter stating that there were two candidates, and describing the two men faithfully. This circular went to every single man in the district."

Justice Smith—How about the married men, Mason?

Col. Mason—I stand corrected, Judge; and to every married man.

Col. Mason then read the circular, and added that it was sent to every voter, together with a ballot containing both names, and that tickets containing both names were bunched and sent out for distribution in good faith and in the hope that they would be used. Postal cards were sent out the day before election, and one came into his possession, stating that but one Republican could be elected in the district, and that one must be defeated. "As a Republican," said this postal card, "you are requested to vote the single ticket for H. J. Robinson, and strike out the name of John McClave, who has not carried the confidence of his constituents." The effect of this postal card on many members of the association, to whom it appeared as a lie on its face, was to lead them to refuse to vote for Robinson, but so far as the officers of the association were able they prevented it, and were faithful to Mr. Robinson. Whatever opposition was developed was individual opposition, and the movement for Mr. Robinson lost him votes in that way. Mr. S. V. R. Cooper corroborated Col. Mason's statement, and said that the opposition to Mr. Robinson indicated a determination to vindicate Mr. McClave.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Bellamy, of the Nineteenth District, a vote of thanks was tendered to the officers of the committee of 1880, and the Central Committee then adjourned. The next meeting will be that of the new committee, when a new presiding officer and other officers will be elected.

THE IRVING HALL PRIMARIES.

A LARGE VOTE POLLED—THE LEADERS SATISFIED WITH THE RESULT.

The Irving Hall primaries, under the new plan of organization, were held last evening in each of the 678 election districts of the City, and the leaders of the party were highly pleased at the unusual turn-out of voters, many of whom for the first time in their lives were permitted to vote at a primary election. Thousands of New-Yorkers can recall the difficulties which they have met in attempting to vote at such elections, where shoulder-hitters were on guard, and where everything had been "cut and dried" by rascally politicians. Respectable persons were driven away from these primaries, and the "heelers" had everything their own way. It is claimed by those who proposed the plan under which the primaries were held last evening that there could be no underhand work; that everything must be fair and above board. There were no printed lists of delegates to the Assembly District Committee to be voted for. Every voter gave his name as he entered the room where the primary election was held, and either wrote himself, or had written for him, in a book provided for the purpose, his name and residence, and then voted for any one he pleased—one who lived in the election district, of course—for delegate to the Assembly District Committee. The name of the man of his choice was written on the same line with his own. According to the plan, "There shall be elected in each election district one delegate to the Assembly District Committee of the district for every 100 votes, and for any fractional part of 100 votes exceeding 50 cast in such election district for the Democratic Electoral ticket at the Presidential election next preceding; but each election district shall be entitled to at least one delegate."

There were contests in the Seventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and other Assembly districts. Owing to the slowness in which the returns were received at the various head-quarters, the result of the vote and the names of the new district delegates could not be ascertained last night. It was pretty well understood, however, that Mayor Cooper, Commissioner Hubert O. Thompson, Justice Maurice J. Power, Thomas Costigan, and others who have been prominently identified with the Irving Hall organization were elected delegates to the district committees. The John Fox Democrats were severely left in the cold, and it is believed that few, if any, of the ex-Senator's adherents received sufficient votes to carry them through and place them on the committee. In the First Assembly District Congressman Nicholas Muller was elected in his own election district by a large vote. Throughout the Assembly district friends of Mr. Muller were elected delegates. All the Assembly district committees are to meet on Friday evening for organization.

THE TWO SIDES OF A BAR-TENDER'S CASE.

Jacob Ockelman, a bar-tender for F. Freese, of No. 389 West Tenth-street, was accused of larceny yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Freese made the complaint, and swore that Ockelman on the 17th inst. stole from a box $18 in money, a ring, and other articles. He searched him when he was about to leave the place on Saturday, and found the ring in his possession. Ockelman, who was defended by Col. C. S. Spencer, pleaded not guilty. He worked for Freese for $15 a month, and had been with him for three months, but had only received $5 cents, while he had lent his employer $60. On Friday, in the presence of Freese's wife, he took the ring from the box, and said he would like to wear it at the fair of the Fifth Regiment, of which he is a member. Mrs. Freese did not object, and he wore the ring with her knowledge and that of her husband until Saturday, when Freese took it from him. Freese did not, however, cause his arrest. On Monday Ockelman demanded his wages and the money he lent Freese, and not receiving them, he, through a lawyer, procured a summons for Freese in a civil court suit. The summons was served, and Ockelman says that Freese, in revenge, went to Officer Wallace, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and had him arrested on Monday night while he was in full uniform and on duty at the fair. Justice Wandell said the action of the officer was an unnecessary insult to the Fifth Regiment. Mrs. Freese denied that she allowed Ockelman to wear the ring, and Justice Wandell was compelled to commit Ockelman, who still wore his uniform.

THE ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL FAIR.

A fair in aid of the St. Vincent Hospital will commence to-morrow evening in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity. Prominent among its many attractions will be a gallery of choice paintings, a costly collection of bric-à-brac, a service of silver owned and used by the late Emperor Maximilian while in Mexico, an autograph letter of George Washington, and a large number of rare and valuable curiosities, the private museum of a wealthy gentleman, loaned to Mrs. John Fox for the benefit of the hospital. The Sisters in charge of the hospital find that during the past year their expenditures have largely exceeded the means at their disposal through the constantly increasing and pressing demands made on this well-known and deserving charity. The institution is not sectarian. Its doors are always open to the destitute sick, without regard to nationality or creed, and, as shown by its annual report for the year ending Oct. 1, 1880, the whole number of patients treated amounted to 1,695, of which 1,086 were entirely free, 178 paid in part, and only 461, including those in private rooms, were paying patients. William P. Donnelly is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

KILLED AT A RAILROAD DEPOT.

THE RESULT OF BEING FORCED TO CROSS THE TRACK TO BOARD A TRAIN.

Snow was falling thickly in Bristol, Penn., at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning as the western train of the Pennsylvania Railroad approached the depot there on its way to Jersey City, two hours and forty-five minutes behind time. A local train, consisting of a locomotive and three cars, stood on the track for west-bound trains in readiness to convey passengers to Philadelphia and intermediate stations. In order to board it the people, mostly clerks and working men, were obliged to cross the track leading eastward. But, heedless of the alarm bell of the western train, the throng pressed forward over the rails. Some of them got across, but not all, for the western train ran into a number of them, throwing them 20 feet against the stone depot, and wounding one man fatally and severely injuring three others. George Wave, a salesman in the Star Woolen Mills, of Bristol, was so badly injured internally that he died six hours later. Andrew O'Donnell and Frank O'Donnell, his son, both laborers, bound for one of the way stations near Philadelphia, were cut on the head, and Patrick Huston, also a working man, received similar injuries. It is believed that Andrew O'Donnell cannot survive. The wounded men, who are residents of Bristol, were taken to their homes and attended by the railroad company's physicians.

On the arrival of the train at Jersey City yesterday forenoon, the engineer, J. Rulon, who has been connected with the railroad a long time, and is regarded as an efficient, careful employe, went to the office of the Superintendent and made a statement, of which the subjoined is the substance: He was running his engine at a slow rate of speed on account of the storm, and, fearing that as a consequence of his being behind time he would encounter freight trains "drilling" near the Bristol Depot, he began to "slow up" on nearing that point. When about a train's length from the canal, which is 500 feet westward of the station, he applied the air-brakes, meanwhile keeping the alarm bell ringing. Immediately after passing Mill-street he saw the Assistant Train Master standing on the platform waving a red flag—the signal to stop. Applying the brakes as tightly as he could, he at once reversed his engine, but it did not stop until the head of the locomotive had gone 400 feet beyond the station, leaving the rear car close to the end of the waiting local train. Rulon says the men were not struck by the cow-catcher, but thrown off while pressing against the side of the locomotive. At the time it was impossible to see objects situated over 150 feet away owing to the thickness of the snow-flakes. He did not use the whistle on entering the depot for the reason that the law prohibits whistling while trains are proceeding through cities. Statements of a like character were made by the conductor and fireman. The Assistant Train Master at Bristol telegraphed a corroborative explanation of the affair, convincing the Superintendent that the train hands were entirely blameless.

A TWENTY-FIVE CENT BANQUET.

MRS. AMELIA LEWIS FEEDS THE HUNGRY MEMBERS OF THE FARMERS' CLUB.

Mrs. Amelia Lewis gave a dinner to the members of the American Institute Farmers' Club, in her rooms at No. 704 Broadway, yesterday, to show them what a sumptuous repast can be prepared for 25 cents a head by her new style of economical cookery. The farmers came in from their farms on Madison-avenue, Division-street, and the Boulevard, with wisps of hay sticking out of their pockets, and loaded down with samples of patent turnip and pumpkin-seeds. There were about 50 ladies and gentlemen present, including Dr. A. S. Heath, Robert J. Dodge, Dr. J. P. Gerrish, W. H. Schermerhorn, B. H. Martin, B. H. Cotter, the "Poet Lariat" of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," Dr. T. S. Lambert, the ex-President of the ex-American ex-Popular Life or Death Insurance Company, and Mary Dana Shindler, the distinguished authoress of the well-known poem entitled "Passing Under the Rod." The bill of fare was as follows:

Soup à la beef, à la onion, potatoes, turnips, rice, and tomatoes.
Codfish, lobster sauce.
Roast beef.
Gravy.
Potatoes, beets, boiled rice, stewed onions.
Entrées—Salt, mustard, pepper, vinegar.
Bread, butter.
Stewed mutton.
Rice duff. Plum pudding. Bread pudding.

The farmers cleared everything before them, and then, instead of paying their 25 cents apiece, passed a vote of thanks. The banqueting-hall was decorated with match-boxes, tin teapots, frying-pans, skillets, gridirons, and other kitchenry. There were some speeches after the dinner, and Secretary Martin gave his opinion of parsnip culture on the Sierras.

LAYTON'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

The court-room at Hackensack, in which Judge Dixon sat for the trial of Oyer and Terminer cases, was crowded yesterday with a throng gathered to hear the evidence in the case of the State against Charles W. Layton. Layton, who is a son of City Weigher Layton, of New-York City, had, on two occasions, secured an entrance into the house of David W. Price, a wealthy gentleman of middle age, living two miles out of Hackensack village, and the Grand Jury had indicted him first for breaking and entering by night with the intention of assaulting Mr. Price, and a second time for breaking and entering by day with the same end in view. The trial of the accused on one of the bills had been set down by Judge Dixon for trial yesterday, and there was promise that the evidence would be racy and interesting. Soon after the opening of the court, District Attorney Campbell arose and said he was not prepared to go on with the case. Mrs. Price, who is a material witness for the State, was ill and unable to appear. The counsel for the prisoner asked that the trial be postponed for the term. He presented to the court a certificate from Dr. Hopper showing that the prisoner was at the time suffering great mental excitement, and that he is subject to fits of epilepsy. His condition was such that a trial at this time would be perilous for him. In view of the certificate Judge Dixon decided to put off the case for the term. He fixed Layton's bail at $500 on each indictment. Layton's friends placed $1,000 in the hands of Albert Smith, a Hackensack butcher, who became surety for his appearance at the ensuing term of court, and yesterday afternoon he returned to his home in Brooklyn.

A VERDICT FOR PINGS & PINNER.

The case of the United States against Pings & Pinner, which occupied six weeks in trial before Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, was ended yesterday by the jury rendering a general verdict in favor of the defendants, and expressly finding that they discovered no undervaluation in any of the defendants' invoices. The suit was brought to recover forfeiture of goods and penalties aggregating about $600,000, the Government alleging that the defendants had willfully defrauded the United States of revenue by undervaluing invoices of kid gloves imported from Europe and passed through the Custom-house in this City. United States Attorney Woodford made a motion yesterday before the court for a stay of proceedings and a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was not conformable to the evidence, and that the court erred in certain points in charging the jury. The motion will be argued in January next.

INDICTING LIQUOR-DEALERS.

For some time liquor-dealers in the town of Westchester have been doing business without regard to law. Only about one in five complies with the law in taking out licenses. These, together with the unlicensed dealers, have been keeping their places open every day and night in the week, including Sundays, and on Sundays have done their largest business, the front doors being kept open. This disregard of law having gone to such an extent that it was no longer endurable, a number of citizens have organized themselves into a society known as the "Westchester Protective Improvement Association," its object being to stop the wholesale traffic in intoxicating liquors. The Westchester County Grand Jury all this week have been considering the cases of about 50 dealers, and the probability is that all will be indicted. About 150 witnesses have been in attendance to give testimony against them.

THE BOOTBLACKS' CHRISTMAS.

A gentleman who writes THE TIMES that he expects to enjoy a good dinner on Christmas, (and here's hoping that it may be a real good one, and digest well,) incloses a check for $50 to help along the Christmas dinner for the poor newsboys and bootblacks who were described in last Sunday's TIMES. The money will be sent to the Children's Aid Society to add to the stock of turkeys and puddings that will be consumed by the little arabs in the Newsboys' Lodging-house on Saturday. If this generous gentleman were not too modest to have his name made known, he may be sure the grateful boys would pause long enough in the midst of their Christmas feast to give him a hearty cheer.

HOW MRS. ZOLER WAS ACQUITTED.

Mrs. Caroline Zoler was brought up yesterday before Judge Walsh, in Brooklyn, on a charge of throwing red pepper in the eyes of Henry Schwenker, of No. 87 Main-street. Counsel for the defendant claimed that Schwenker had grossly insulted Mrs. Zoler. The court granted a motion to discharge Mrs. Zoler on the ground that she had acted in the presence and under duress of her husband, and was not, therefore, responsible. A charge of assault was then preferred against the husband, and Mrs. Zoler testified that her husband was not present when she threw the red pepper in Schwenker's eyes. No testimony being offered in contradiction, Zoler was acquitted.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The members of the Cotton Exchange voted yesterday to observe Monday, Dec. 27, as a holiday.

The members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday subscribed $250 in response to a special appeal in aid of St. John's Guild.

Mrs. H. M. Phelps, wife of District Attorney Phelps, died last evening at her husband's residence, No. 101 West Fifty-seventh-street.

The artists' table exhibited at the Homœopathic Hospital fair last Spring was allotted on Saturday evening to the holder of No. 98.

Mr. Julius Nathan, of the well-known Wall-street banking-house of L. & S. Wormser & Co., leaves to-day on the Gallia on a three months' vacation tour of Europe.

The official figures show that the receipts of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company on Monday, when the extension of commission hours first went into effect, were $1,750 in excess of the average daily receipts of last week.

Mr. Moses P. Clark, Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office, who for some weeks past has been suffering from jaundice, was much improved on Monday, but had a relapse yesterday, and is now in a critical condition.

The Directors of the Ontario and Western Railway Company met yesterday and opened bids for the construction of the proposed Bergen tunnel. The bids were referred to the Construction Committee, with instructions to report to the full board at a future meeting.

Sanitary Inspector Murtha reported to the Board of Health yesterday that the plumbing and sewerage pipes in the building occupied by Grammar School No. 2, in Henry-street, were defective, endangering the health of the pupils. The complaint was referred to the Board of Education.

Park Commissioners Green and Conover have called a meeting of the Park Commissioners for to-morrow (Thursday) morning, to take into consideration the awarding of bids "and also the general reduction of expenses by the discharge of incompetent and unnecessary persons or otherwise."

Ernest Pelham, aged 21, of No. 236 East Thirty-sixth-street, who, about a week ago, during a quarrel over a game of pool in the saloon No. 461 Third-avenue, was beaten and kicked by Lawrence Mahoney, of Thirty-second-street and Lexington-avenue, died at his residence yesterday. Mahoney is now in the Tombs awaiting the result of the inquest, which will be held by Coroner Brady.

From the report of the resident physician it appears there are 27 small-pox patients in the Riverside Hospital, an increase of 11 over the previous week. Four deaths occurred during the past seven days. Charles Sherb, of No. 254 West Twenty-eighth-street, and Emiliano Lappeant, of No. 20 Baxter-street, were removed to the hospital yesterday. A survey of North Brother's Island will be made to-day by the Health Department to determine the availability of the island for the establishment of a small-pox hospital thereon.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the eminent English war correspondent, will deliver in Chickering Hall to-night his last lecture in this City. "The Inner Life of a War Correspondent" will be his subject. Since his lecture here, in October, on another subject, Mr. Forbes has spoken in New-England, the maritime Provinces, and a part of Canada. His future engagements include New-York State, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the South and West. During April he will speak in the Southern States, and in May will proceed to California.

Sanitary Inspector Wilder reported yesterday to the Board of Health that in the course of his examination of the causes of typhoid fever he had found that in the majority of cases the disease was not true typhoid fever, but a low form of fever resulting from debility and poor living. Cases of this nature were chiefly found in those sections of the City on the East Side, below Second-street, which are inhabited by poor people. The report was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The Assessment Commission met yesterday in Mayor Cooper's office, and listened to H. L. Sprague as counsel for Hiram A. Crane, who wants to have vacated an assessment made against his property for laying a drain in King's Bridge road at Inwood. The lawyer asked whether the petitioner or the City would have to pay witness fees, and was told that the City had nothing to do with that matter. He then asked for a future hearing, which was granted, and the commission then adjourned until Jan. 17. Ex-Controller John Kelly occupied his seat as one of the Commissioners.

The semi-annual auction sale of Custom-house seized goods took place yesterday. The assortment offered was not up to the general average, but there was a larger attendance than usual, and the prices realized were fully up to, and in some cases beyond, the value of the articles. Among the curiosities of the sale were a number of prayer-books, which brought 40 cents apiece. Swiss gold watches of no particular excellence sold at $25 50 to $31 each; black silk at $1 35 to $4 10 per yard; cigars at $25 to $110 per 1,000, and so on. The total receipts were estimated at about $7,000.

A resolution was adopted by the Board of Health yesterday directing the Sanitary Inspectors whose districts comprise the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards to make an investigation in relation to the use of well water for drinking purposes by the residents of the wards named, and to report to the board the approximate number of wells used, their liability to contamination from drains, privies, and cesspools, the effect of such water on the health of those using them, and the number of deaths probably attributable to them. The chemist of the board was directed to co-operate with the Sanitary Inspectors in this investigation.

BROOKLYN.

During the past year the Prospect Park and Coney Island Company carried 3,667,521 persons. The receipts of the company were $253,349 88.

The Jewel Milling Company filed a certificate of incorporation in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The incorporators are: James F. Pierce, A. R. Richards, H. W. Slocum, C. M. Pratt, G. P. Sheldon, H. S. Jewell, and E. M. Jewell.

LONG ISLAND.

Capt. William Prince, of the United States Army, brother of L. Bradford Prince, Chief Justice of New-Mexico, who died in the Military Hospital at Washington, D. C., was buried yesterday from the residence of his mother, Charlotte G. Prince, in Flushing. The train which arrived at Flushing at 3 o'clock P. M., from Hunter's Point, brought a large number of relatives and friends who had come to pay the last tribute of respect to the dead soldier. Among the number was a military delegation from Washington.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The case of the people against James Cox, Philip Schule, and Robert Wilkinson, Trustees of the town of West Chester, to recover about $6,000 of the town's money illegally expended in the buildings of docks, was tried yesterday morning in the Westchester County Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at White Plains. The case was tried before a jury, but at the conclusion of the testimony Justice Pratt directed them to render a verdict of $5,071 for the people, which they did.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Maggie C. Wright, wife of Gen. J. G. Wright, died at her home in Newark, yesterday.

Several thousand tons of nine-inch ice, clear as crystal, have been harvested about Paterson, and the ice-dealers have scarcely begun work.

"A Subscriber," of New-Brunswick, is informed that the first Cabinet formed by Mr. Gladstone was completed on Dec. 9, 1868, and lasted until Feb. 17, 1874.

Among those who signed the roll of the Hoboken branch of the Irish National League on Monday evening was the Rev. Father McCarthy, of the Hoboken Catholic Church.

Chancellor Runyon has directed the managers of the defunct Dime Savings Institution of Newark to pay to the depositors to-morrow an additional dividend of 10 per cent.

The trial of C. H. Voorhis in connection with the Hackensack bank failures last year has been set down for Tuesday, 28th inst., in the Bergen County Courts, before Judge Dixon.

The safe in Abendschoens Brothers' saloon, in Belmont-avenue, Newark, was rifled Sunday morning and $78 taken. The detectives traced the robbery to a son of one of the proprietors, and he confessed. His father refused to prosecute him.

Patrick Nolan, aged about 50 years, employed on Judge Ashbel Green's place, near Tenafly, Bergen County, went out on Monday into the woods with a horse and wagon to cut wood. At night the horse came home alone. A searching party was sent out, who found the load of wood overturned and Nolan's dead body under it, his back broken.

Justice Peloubet, of Jersey City, yesterday concluded the examination in the case of William H. Foley, who was charged by his wife with having poisoned a bowl of tea with Paris green and left it on the table for her to drink. For many days Mrs. Foley lay at the point of death from the dose, but has now recovered. Judge Peloubet said there was no evidence pointing to Foley's guilt, and he was discharged from custody.

The funeral of the late John P. Jackson took place from his residence, in High-street, Newark, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. James P. Watson officiated. Supreme Court Judge Depue, City Attorney Young, ex-Senator J. H. Stone, E. H. Wright, D. A. Ryerson, S. R. Pennington, F. N. Torry, A. Kirkpatrick, A. P. Whitehead, and S. P. Stearns were the pall-bearers. The burial was in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. At the memorial meeting of the Essex County Bar, of which Mr. Jackson was a member, addresses were delivered by Thomas N. McCarter, the Hon. Courtlandt Parker, William A. Righter, and others.

Interesting ordination services were held yesterday at St. Michael's Monastery, in West Hoboken. At 10:30 o'clock Archbishop Corrigan celebrated solemn high mass, assisted by Father Stephani, Deacon; Father Bandenalli, Sub-Deacon; Father Xavier, master of ceremonies, and Father Michael, assistant master of ceremonies. A large number of priests occupied the sanctuary and assisted in chanting services under the leadership of Father Victor, the Father Provincial of the Passionist Order. The candidates upon whom holy orders were conferred were the Rev. Mathias A. Brown, a native of Scotland, and formerly a Presbyterian, and the Rev. Cyril Ross, formerly an Episcopalian minister in Philadelphia. Archbishop Corrigan delivered a brief discourse, addressed chiefly to the two candidates. The services were very imposing, and lasted until long after noon.

THE VAN HOUTEN ESTATE CONTEST.

The contest over the Van Houten estate at Paterson, N. J., which has been pending since 1866, is about to be settled. John R. Van Houten, the acting Executor, and George Post, the other Executor, who has not acted, but has excepted to Mr. Van Houten's management of the estate, having agreed yesterday that the former's account should be audited and settled by an impartial third person, to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor. Last week the Court of Errors and Appeals unanimously gave a decision sustaining Mr. Van Houten's management in the principal point at issue. Yesterday Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet was at Paterson to hear testimony on a motion to remove Mr. Van Houten from the Executorship for mismanagement, but the decision referred to inclined the other side to a compromise. The property involved is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. J. H. Wilson, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Capt. O. E. Michaelis, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Congressman Benjamin Dean, of Boston, and H. B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Archibald Forbes, of London, and Paymaster Arthur Burtis, United States Navy, are at the Gilsey House.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, of West Point; John F. Smyth, of Albany, and James F. Joy, of Detroit, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

BRUMMELL IS OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC at reasonable prices an elegant assortment of imported fancy boxes for the holidays. He has the largest and most complete assortment of CONFECTIONERY in the City. A five-pound box of fine MIXED CANDIES for $1. No. 410 Grand-st., No. 831 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., No. 293 6th-av., near 18th-st.—Advertisement.

GET RID of a cold at once by using DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.—Advertisement.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Arizona, for Liverpool.—Karyl Bellew, J. M. Barundia, Misses Teresa and Victoria Barundia, J. W. Butts, G. K. Cooke, Thomas Carson, C. S. Davies, A. Doolittle, William Haslam, Capt. J. T. R. Lindley, H. G. Lovetus, the Rev. and Mrs. Knox Little, J. R. Minihan, Master Minihan, Evelyn F. Mussey, United States Consul to Mahe, James Bellman, H. Berryman, Mrs. K. Buckley, H. Child, H. Coombe, H. Dougherty, Mrs. A. G. Forbes, J. R. Goff, Mrs. Eliza Harris, Master Harris, Frederick Parker, Miss Jessie Johnston, R. W. Nesbitt, W. Fraser Rae, Mrs. Fraser Rae, Miss Rae, Manuel Rodrigues, George F. Stone, Miss Frances Stephens, D. D. Spence, Thomas H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Taylor, W. Tapp, Mrs. Joseph Taylor, W. R. Winser, W. H. Woodward, J. Lark, William Jones, Master Kenyon, Miss Mary Kilgallon, John Oldfield, E. Pearson, James Roy, Edward Smith, Samuel Shaw, Thomas Toon, Richard Wilcock, James Gilmore, J. Butler.

In steam-ship Labrador, for Havre.—Baron Favercl de Quertrech, Capt. De La Chere, Leon Mendrick, the Rev. G. C. Dodd, M. Revelliand, E. A. Ward, Emile Sutter, P. and Mrs. Hildago, Mrs. M. Trippel and child, Mrs. E. Piedrahita de Gomes, Miss Cristina Gonzalez, Mrs. Elena Cornelia Risel, Mrs. F. Reisser, Miss Isabella Serreau, C. Van Vlooten, E. C. Reraillet, Leon Hymann, Gabriel Marie, Alfred and Mrs. Focke, Jesus Campius, Mrs. Choadier, A. Anselmo, Mr. and Mrs. Barthe.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:21 | Sun sets......4:36 | Moon rises.10:34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		P. M.
Sandy Hook.11:09	Gov. Island.11:58	Hell Gate....1:20	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............TUESDAY, DEC. 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Alastia, (Br.,) Craig, London, Henderson Bros.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Gallia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, Vernon H. Browne & Co.; Regulator, Doane, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Biela, (Br.,) Carroll, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; Labrador, (Fr.,) Jonda, Havre, Louis de Bebian; Alps, (Br.,) Hughes, Port au Prince, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, London, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Vasco de Gama, (Norw.,) Sefrianssen, London, C. Tobias & Co.; Cardenas, Yates, Lagos, Yates & Porterfield; Abd-el-Kader, Sparson, Mintenda and Rosario, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; John J. Marsh, Falker, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Otranto, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Sons.

Steam-ship Averill, (Br.,) Lund, Hartlepool 20 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master.

Steam-ship Wyoming, Teal, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to George H. Glover.

Brig Peerless, (Br.,) Speaklin, Battle Harbor, N. B., 48 ds., with mdse to M. S. Stahl.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, Malcolm, of and 9 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to J. C. King & Co.—vessel to J. F. Nevins & Son.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, a gale, N. N. W.; thick and cloudy; at City Island, heavy, N. E.; snowing.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Arizona, for Liverpool; Wyanoke, for Richmond; Richmond, for West Point, Va.; Hatteras, for Norfolk.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—The steam-ship Newport, Capt. Sundberg, arr. here Dec. 20.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Sld. 17th inst., Mercedita, for Savannah; Premier McKenzie, Rosetta; 18th inst., Agenoria, the latter for Pensacola; Bremerhaven; 21st inst., Coomassie, Edward Barrow, the latter for the Delaware; Wayfarer, for Tybee.

Arr. 18th inst., Nordenskjold, Capt. Abrahamsen; Pietro, Saranak; 19th inst., Gusta Helena, Yarmouth; 20th inst., Boroma, Iona, the latter off Dungeness; James Kenway, Lord Lytton, Martha Cobb, Sylvan; 21st inst., Beethoven, Mary Stewart, Peep O'Day, Samuel Welsh, Tsarnogora.

The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Pereire, Capt. Delaplane, from New-York Dec. 9, has arr. at Havre.

The steam-ship Orsino, (Br.,) Capt. Lord, from New-York Dec. 4, has arr. at Leith.

The steam-ship Solway, (Br.,) Capt. Larkins, from Bermuda Nov. 18, via Halifax the 20th, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Quebec, (Br.,) Capt. Dale, from Portland Dec. 4, via Halifax the 6th, has arr. at Glasgow.

The steam-ships Lake Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from Portland Dec. 11, and Marlborough, (Br.,) Capt. Sanderson, from Galveston Nov. 26, have arr. at Liverpool.

The State Line steam-ship State of Florida, Capt. Johnston, from New-York Dec. 9, arr. at Glasgow at 12 o'clock to-day.

The same line's steam-ship State of Nebraska, Capt. Braes, from Glasgow for New-York, sld. from Larne Sunday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The steam-ship Catalan, (Span.,) Capt. Echeverria, from New-Orleans Nov. 27, via Halifax Dec. 7, and steam-ship Venezuelan, (Br.,) Capt. Leithwaite, from Baltimore Dec. 5, have arr. here.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 21.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Main, Capt. Barre, from New-York Dec. 11, has arr. here, on her way to Bremen.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.
The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.
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NEW GOODS FROM MINTONS, FROM ROYAL WORCESTER, FROM CROWN DERBY, &c.
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THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.
THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN EXISTENCE.
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BRANCH SALES-ROOMS,
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Manufacturer's Prices.

Open Evenings
UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
THE
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UNION-SQUARE,
Offer an elegant and complete assortment of fine
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Select Your Holiday Presents with care. Avoid large Crowds.
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ARE
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Until 10 O'clock.
FIVE LARGE STORES, ARRANGED INTO FORTY DISTINCT DEPARTMENTS, DISPLAYING A BEAUTIFUL ARRAY OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
DANIELL and Son,
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Best and sweetest toned instruments in the World.
Organs 18 Stops, 3 Knee Swells, 9 full sets of Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 Octaves, Walnut Case, French Veneering, Handles, Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, extra large fancy Top, Beatty's New Patent Stop Action, New Vox Celeste Stop, which is by far the sweetest and most perfect that has ever been attained.
Agents price about $300. My price (having no agents) with Stool, Book, Music, boxed & shipped only $85.
Holiday Greeting. Order now for Christmas and New Years Presents. Dont wait till the very last moment. Endless variety of New Styles for the Holidays. Largest assortment of Pianos and Organs that are sold direct to the public, to be found in this country.
Organs $30 $40 $50 $55 $60 $65 $75 $85 to $1,000. 2 to 32 stops. Pianos $125 to $1,600.
No. 5,000. A magnificent Organ, 14 Stops, 4 Set Reeds, only $65. No. 700, 4 octaves, 25 Stops, $225. Warranted.
LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE with beautiful Steel Plate Engraving, Sent Free. Those desiring to purchase are requested to visit my factory here and select the instrument in person.
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OUR HOLIDAY BOX.
This handsome case contains our Celebrated Toilet Articles, which, unlike many now offered to the public, do not contain one particle of mineral or deleterious matter. Ladies may use them with perfect confidence. They adorn, but never injure, and are pre-eminently worthy of a place in every lady's boudoir.
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At Retail during this Month Only
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
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Lacquers, Silks, &c.,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

The Great APPETIZER TOLU ROCK AND RYE and SURE CURE
For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, and all Diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS.
In this new combination we have blended together by DISTILLATION (which cannot be effectually done in any other way) the Balsam Tolu, Rock Candy, pure old Rye Whisky, and a VALUABLE TONIC, which preserves all the virtues of the ingredients, yielding valuable expectorant qualities, and giving the article a fine flavor and an agreeable taste. BALSAM TOLU has long been used by the medical profession for its soothing, healing, and nourishing properties in allaying any irritation of the throat, chest, and lungs. Tolu Rock and Rye is a diffusive stimulant, creating a healthy appetite and toning up the system generally. The eminent chemist, Prof. G. A. Mariner, of Chicago, has analyzed it, and cheerfully recommends its use.
The purity of the ingredients used makes it a pleasant, healthful tonic and appetizing beverage for all. PUT UP IN QUART-SIZE BOTTLES FOR GENERAL AND FAMILY USE.
CAUTION! CAUTION!—DON'T BE DECEIVED by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only medicated article made. The GENUINE must have a PROPRIETARY STAMP with our name, Lawrence & Martin, on each bottle.
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HOLIDAY GOODS.
SHERRIES. PALE AND DRY, AMONTILLADO, MONTILLA, VINO DE PASTO, &c., &c.
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BURGUNDIES. CLOS VOUGEOT, ROMANEE, CHAMBERTIN, NUITS, CHABLIS, &c., &c.
DESSERT LIQUEURS. KUMMEL, CHARTREUSE, BENEDICTINE, CURACAO, EAU DE VIE DE DANTZIC, &c., &c.
CHAMPAGNES. THE DESIRABLE STYLES in VOGUE.
COGNACS. BEST YEARS, RARE QUALITIES.
GAME PATES, FRUITS GLACES.
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Preparing to REMOVE up town, we will, commencing Monday morning, Dec. 13, sell off our whole stock of House-furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Silverware, Glassware, China, Crockery, Tableware, Brass and Copper Goods, and everything for the house and table, all new, and all most appropriate and useful GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, at greatly reduced prices; in addition to which reduction in price a discount of TEN PER CENT. will be taken off EACH PURCHASE. Come early to avoid the crush. Goods will be promptly packed and delivered free. All of this immense stock will be sold off here at an advantage to buyers equivalent to breakage and cost of removal.
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Men's Driving Sleighs, with Rumble; ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE STANDARD BREWSTER-PORTLAND CUTTERS IN ALL COLORS AND WEIGHTS.
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Dr. Wei De Meyer's remarkable success in treating Catarrhal Complaints, now justifies him in reducing the price of his preparation to One Dollar. Wholesale Druggists and D. B. Dewey & Co., No. 46 Dey-st., New-York, will exchange new 4 cent Stamp for the 6 cent Stamp Cure, and pay $3 a dozen difference, until Feb. 1, 1881.

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